

Arlington Advocate.

C. S. PARKER & SON, Proprietor.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. Single Copies 5 Cents.

Vol. xlvii.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.

No. 36

CASCARA TABLETS, 5 grain, 25c. 100 in a bottle.
SARSAPARILLA TONIC, for the blood, 75c.
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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE COM. \$1 a bottle.
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ICE CREAM TO TAKE OUT --- 50c a quart.
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LOWER TAX RATE.

Although the Arlington Assessors completed their tabulations some time ago, it was not until this week that chairman Whittemore received from the State House the figures that made possible the fixing of the tax rate for 1918. All will be pleased to note that the rate is lower by \$1.30 per \$1,000 than last year—namely \$24.20 as compared with that of last year which were \$25.50. There has been a substantial gain in both real and personal estate and there has been a gain of 159 in the list of polls. The following table will give additional details regarding taxes and their proposed disbursement.

	1918.	1917.
Real Estate	\$1,841,867.00	\$1,761,295.00
Personal	1,759,131.00	1,668,117.00
Income Tax	47,161.00	37,392.00
from State	455,607.00	460,961.00
County Tax	20,170.00	18,613.00
Sewer Tax	17,349.00	16,274.00
Park Tax	9,532.00	9,409.00
Charles River		
Basin Tax	1,819.00	1,789.00
Albion Brook		
Tax	2,395.00	2,453.00
Fire Prevention		
Tax	193.00	204.00

The Metropolitan Water Tax is \$21.25.

This tax is paid by the receipts from the water rates and does not affect the tax rate in any way.

HARRY ROBINSON FUND.

At the request of Rev. S. C. Bushnell, contained in a letter enclosing \$10, the Advocate accepted the office of custodian of money contributed towards paying off a mortgage of \$500 on the home of the late Harry Robinson. Among the letters received this week was the following:

Dear Sir—Enclosed find my check for \$10.00 for the Harry Robinson fund. I am very glad I noticed the appeal of Mr. Bushnell, as this is worthy cause. If friends of Mr. Robinson know of the fund, I am sure that there will be plenty who will contribute enough to make up the sum to pay off the mortgage on his house, thereby lifting a great load from the shoulders of his widow and children.

Those who had any dealings with Mr. Robinson, or knew him, I am sure will feel that he was a man of integrity, and honest and square in all his dealings, and was a very hard-working man.

I understand the contributions are not coming in very fast, but no doubt this is on account of many people being away, and not knowing of the case.

Yours very truly,

X. Y. Z.

Contributions so far received are as follows:

S. C. Bushnell	\$10.00
F. J. Goldsmith	5.00
Mrs. J. Q. A. Brackett	10.00
Chas. J. Devereaux	15.00
X. Y. Z. cash	10.00

SENATOR MCKNIGHT SHOULD WITHDRAW.

The voters of the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial District should refresh their recollection of the political history of our district and then give the Republican nomination for Senator to Winfield F. Prime, of Winchester.

September 25th, 1916, there appeared in the "Wakefield Daily Item" and in the "Woburn Daily Times," public pledges, reading as follows:

"To the Voters of Wakefield: (To the voters of Woburn): In asking your support at the polls at the primaries, tomorrow, I personally agree with Mr. McKnight and that I shall use my influence as presiding officer of that body to have a formal vote passed endorsing Mr. McKnight's position."

Chairman Medford Republican City Committee, Pres. Board of Aldermen.

In the primaries, Sept. 26th, 1916, Sen. McKnight received the nomination by a plurality of only 117 votes over Mr. Prime, the latter carrying four of the six cities and towns in the district. McKnight has been taken at his word and has been given the customary two terms, with no further opposition.

It now appears there is an attempted repudiation of this pledge to the voters, as Mr. McKnight is seeking a third term, his only excuse being that he possibly can be elected president of the Senate in 1919. There is no certainty as to who will be in the Senate next year, hence there can be nothing in any such claim, except a desire, hope or chance which cannot warrant the violation of a promise given to secure votes.

The unbroken record of this district is to give no member more than two consecutive terms in the Senate. The undersigned was your nominee for the Senate in the years 1898 and 1899 and after service as chairman of important committees, was denied a third term, notwithstanding he had reasonable assurances of an election to the presidency the following year.

The City of Medford has received the Republican nomination for the Senate for the past eight years, while Winchester has not had the nomination in nineteen years, every other city and town in our district having had the Senatorship within that period.

Be fair with your votes and support Mr. Prime, who has recently given three years of service in the House, and who is well qualified to give intelligent, disinterested service to the whole district.

FRED JOY.

Winchester, Mass., August, 1918.

WAR RELIEF NOTES.

The Charles V. Marsh Camp 45, S. of V., through O. J. Sebolt, has presented the branch with \$10.

There were 120 different persons present at the meeting on Tuesday. Each worker should register every week on entering the hall.

Will any one having a typewriter not in use and willing to lend it to a young girl for a short time, please communicate with Miss Robbins.

Mrs. William Page Newman has presented the Red Cross with \$9.00 made from the sale of her attractive porch bags which she has made and sold for the benefit of the Red Cross.

A letter was read at the Tuesday meeting from the Boston Metropolitan Chapter expressing its appreciation of the amount and quality of work done by the Arlington Branch.

The Knitting committee will be at the Old Town Hall all day Tuesday, and Wednesday evening from 7 until 8 and on Thursday morning. There is a large quota of knitting for this month.

Mrs. Albin Cameron of Bedford street, knits a sock a day. She brings to the hall every Wednesday, three pairs of completed socks which she has made through the week. Mrs. Cameron's son has just been reported as having been severely wounded.

You are reminded that Thursday is devoted to sewing and the preparing of dressings, and the making of pneumonia jackets. An earnest appeal is made for helpers, especially for machine workers. There is a great quantity of work that has to be done on the machines. Won't you lend a hand?

When you read that 900 pairs of socks is Arlington's quota for August you will realize why the committee urges all to knit and knit some more. Four times as much free wool was given out through July as was sold. As far as possible the wool must be paid for in order to have a sufficient fund to buy wool.

The new quota for the Arlington Branch for August is as follows in sewing:—20 convalescent robes, 120 bandage foot socks, 100 trench foot slippers, 15 short underdrawers, 50 bed shirts, 20 aprons, 25 blue suits for boys, 10 girl's chemises, 10 layettes, 50 girl's petticoats, 50 pinafores, 60 boy's shirts, 30 women's skirts, 30 boy's winter underdrawers, also winter under shirts. In the knitting there are 50 sweaters, 900 pairs of socks and 20 helmets.

Arlington Home Service committee stands ready to assist in its branch of the work in any way it may be of service. Edward N. Lacey or A. F. Crowley will be at the Town Hall every Monday evening, from 8 until 8.30 to talk with draftees and members of soldiers' families needing their services. Miss Jewett, a visitor from headquarters, will be at "Our Liberty Cottage," every Friday from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m. to be of any help she may to soldiers' families or their dependents. The board desires to stand very close to the soldier and his family and is ready to render any assistance that may be required. Mr. Henry Hornblower is chairman and Mrs. Augustus F. Crowley is the secretary.

MRS. NEGLEY DECEASED.

Friends will be pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Eleanor A. Negley, which occurred at Symmes Arlington hospital Thursday afternoon, at about 1.30 p. m., following an operation for an intestinal trouble, performed that morning. Mrs. Negley only returned to Arlington last week Saturday from a nine months absence from the town. She spent the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida, and from there made an auto trip over the Tennessee mountains and came back to Arlington from Dayton, O. She was in her usual health up to Monday night of this week after she had participated in a birthday party to her nephew Mr. Frank Y. Wellington. Intestinal trouble developed suddenly and it was found that an operation was the last resort. She went to the hospital on Thursday morning and was immediately operated upon, but she did not long survive the same.

Eleanor A. Schultz was born in Baltimore, September 14th and was in her eighty-fourth year. She was the daughter of Jefferson and Ethel Schultz, and the widow of William H. Negley. On the death of her husband twenty-eight years ago, Mrs. Negley came to Arlington and made her home with her sister the late Mrs. George Y. Wellington, where she has since resided. There were two sons, both of whom are deceased. She is survived by two grand-children and one great grandchild. Mrs. Negley was a staunch Baptist and an active worker in the First Baptist church of Arlington. She was a woman of refined taste and culture and had a charming personality. There will be many who will miss her pleasant smile and kindly greeting.

The funeral will be held Saturday at 2.30 p. m., from the home of her niece, Miss Ethel Wellington, 16 Maple street. The devotional services will be conducted by Rev. C. H. Watson, D. D., in the absence of Dr. Nathan E. Wood, minister of the First Baptist church.

Reported Severely Wounded.

The papers on Tuesday reported Forrest Cameron of Company C 102nd Infantry, of Arlington, as among the severely wounded. Cameron is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albin Cameron of 116 Medford street. His parents received the telegram on last Saturday stating that their son had been severely wounded July 22nd. Private Cameron was a junior in the Arlington High school when he left to enlist in the Mass. State Cavalry which was later turned into a Machine Gun battalion. He enlisted in March 1917 and was called the following July 25th and went to Framingham for a few weeks. He sailed for the other side September 21st, so that he has been across for nearly a year. He was only eighteen years of age when he enlisted and has seen much active service.

George S. Irwin was also reported as severely wounded from Arlington, but we find no one of that name who has enlisted. Policeman Irwin of Lexington has reported that he has a relative of that name who formerly resided in Arlington, but he is now a resident of the state of California.

ARLINGTON LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Worcester of Lombard road will be registered at the Ocean Side hotel Marblehead Neck, for two weeks.

The relatives of Walter R. Grannan of Arlington, have received news of his safe arrival overseas. Mr. Grannan is cable censor.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington A. Hardy with Mrs. John Sawyer and young son, are at Hollis, N. H., for the remainder of the summer vacation.

This week Frederick J. Mehaig of 67 Mass. avenue, and David H. Burns, 60 Park street, a part of Arlington's soldiers' quota, were sent to Camp Devens.

On page two will be found two interesting letters from France, one from Mr. Harold Frost and the other from a Belgian whose work is in the hospital unit.

Mrs. Julia Campbell, widow of the late Clarence H. Campbell, has decided to continue her husband's real estate business which he conducted at 9 Medford street.

Miss Nellie Dennien, one of the clerks in the Porter Dry Goods Co., is on a vacation which she is spending in Padernum, which is near New Bedford.

Miss Dorothy Bateman is at Songo camp at Casco, Me., this summer. She will be at the Pratt Institute in New York this winter, where she will teach physical hygiene.

Patrick Hennessey, of 303 Broadway, died suddenly on Wednesday, a victim of ptomaine poisoning. He was for a considerable period in the employ of the Peirce & Winn Co., but lately has been employed by the Cemetery committee. The deceased was 54 years of age.

Last week, under the new work or light regulations, the police arrested one George H. Leahy, of 33 Woodbury street. In Court at Cambridge he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. The young man (he is 19 years old) appealed and is now held under \$400. bonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Wood and younger son Leonard, arrived in Arlington Tuesday evening, to spend their vacation with the father of Mrs. Wood, Mr. C. S. Parker of Pelham terrace. The Wood's left Hudson

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. Julia C. Campbell, widow of the late Clarence H. Campbell, desires to notify his former customers that she will continue the business, with office at 9 Medford Street, as before and respectfully asks for their patronage.

Having motorized, the Board offers

DRIVING HORSE FOR SALE

Can be seen at Highway Stable, Summer Street.

Per Order

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

H. N. Willis,
Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To facilitate the collection of garbage during the preserving season, housewives are respectfully requested to place corn husks and other greens unsuitable for garbage, in waste paper barrel, rather than in garbage pail.

Per order,

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Arlington, August 17, 1918.

on Monday morning in their automobile, and took their older son Parker, to a Y. M. C. A. camp at Westport, N. Y., which is on Lake Champlain. The following day they left Westport, at 7.30 in the morning coming through the Green Mountains and arrived in Arlington at 8.45, having come a distance of 240 miles in one day. Altogether they had covered 430 miles in two days.

Miss Edith Stockwell left Arlington on Tuesday for New York. She will join her mother, who is occupying a cottage on Staten Island, and will be there until the reopening of the Arlington schools, where she is a teacher. Miss Stockwell has also been one of the teachers in the summer school which closed last week.

Mrs. F. V. Archer (born Gladys Richardson), is in Arlington. She came on from Haddonfield, N. J., a few weeks ago and has been in Ogunquit, Me. She returned to Arlington and is remaining here on account of the serious illness of her great aunt, Miss Guild, who makes her home with Mrs. Archer's father, Mr. Wendell E. Richardson.

Miss Margaret Grannan returned Monday of this week from Norfolk, Va., where she has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Lane for three months. Miss Grannan returns much improved in health and enjoyed her stay in the South until the excessive hot weather came, which was two weeks ago. The thermometer registered a number of days as high as 112.

Eighteen of the children who attended the canning classes held in the domestic science kitchen in the High school building, went on a picnic to Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, on Tuesday, chaperoned by Mrs. Eastwood, the supervisor of the Arlington school gardens. They had a most enjoyable time together with their friends.

The service at Calvary Church Sunday, August 18, will be at 11.45 a. m. Rev. C. E. Dockrill will preach. The subject will be "The Mission Which Satisfied Christ."

State Inspector of Gardens, Miss Fay, has made a recent visit to Arlington school gardens and has been most pleased with what some of the children have been doing in the way of raising vegetables. She found one garden at the Heights so perfect, that she invited the head market garden inspector to visit it, and he pronounced it the most perfect one in the county.

There will be a meeting of the committee in charge of the drafting from the Arlington-Winchester district, on Monday evening, at 7.30 at the office in Town Hall. The following are the drafted men in Arlington and Winchester: are H. T. Muzzey, R. F. Swansen, I. B. Watts, I. D. Dawes, El F. Boyle, J. E. McCarthy, D. J. Hayes, G. D. Pond, W. M. Peaslee, D. Duncan, H. L. Barney, J. P. Blackham, W. T. Marrigan, J. P. Farnham, A. R. Keen, M. Bruno, E. C. O'Connell, R. A. Colliander, G. O. Greenleaf, W. E. Anderson, H. F. Griffiths, G. Roberts, A. F. McElhinney, O. A. Costa, E. W. Gray, A. Hallberg. These men have been called for physical examination.

During the night of Aug. 9, police headquarters was notified of the suspicious actions of a man in close proximity to the garage of Wetherbee Bros., rear of Swan's Block. An officer responded and found there a man who gave the name of John W. Geary, and claiming he resided on Franklin street in this town. The officer placed him under arrest and locked him in a cell at the station. In Court on Tuesday he was found guilty of attempted breaking and entering. The Court has given the young man the choice between serving a sentence or enlisting in the U. S. service. We understand he will join the Navy.

Some time during the night of Aug. 12 the barn on the estate of William E. Cox, located on Summer street extension, was broken into and his Ford car taken away. The theft was reported to the police, who proceeded to try and locate it. About 8.30 on Tuesday morning, officer Duffy found the car, or rather the remains of it, near the top of Highland avenue. The car had been stripped of wind shield, carburetor, radiator and a lot of small parts. The car was drawn to the police station to await inspection at the hands of the company that had placed insurance on the car.

Tree Warden Daley has been on the jump this week clearing up the damage caused by the storm of last week Wednesday and attending to additional trouble caused by the wind and rain storm of Tuesday evening of this week. The trees that were blown down on Lake street last week gave tree Warden Daley the greatest trouble, but there were trees in other sections of the town that needed his attention. On Tuesday evening of this week electric wires in every section of the town were affected by the wind and rain and lights on the streets were out all through the evening. One tree in the rear of the Brackett estate on Pleasant street fell against the house occupied by the Clarence Russells, breaking some of the glass in the windows and also the lattice work. A large limb on one of the

Continued on page 8.



More Power to The ALLIES

Gasoline is one of war's essentials. Don't waste it. Low grade gasoline is waste.

SO-CO-NY Motor Gasoline is the surest economy. It conserves power by delivering power from every single drop. There is no waste.

SO-CO-NY reduces the operating cost of your car by delivering more mileage and more power per gallon.

Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY Sign.

SO-CO-NY is clean; powerful; quick starting; reliable. It saves power.

Saving Power Here Means Saving Power There

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK



SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE

Another Interesting Letter from H. L. Frost.

Base Hospital 6, Bordeaux, France. July 6, 1918. Saturday evening June 29, I went to one of the Y. M. C. A. concerts and it was surely a wonder. All music and volunteer artists. The star of all was an American private belonging to one of the artillery regiments near here, Risot Rudolph. He is a tenor who was a member of the Boston Opera Co., during the winter of '16 and '17, and I am told took N. Y. completely by storm and had signed up with the Metropolitan Opera Co. at \$1000. per night. To enlist he threw up his contract and has been taking his humble part and singing to the soldiers.

Monday was a quiet day working on details and figuring how to save our crops, as thus far we are having the driest summer for fifteen years; ideal for the grape crop, as there is no mildew during a dry season but very bad for the vegetables, not bad for the grains which are being just harvested.

In the evening met one of our church boys whom I knew by reputation as an athlete but didn't know he went to our Sunday school. Goldsmith He is on one of the freight transports. The ports are surely the place to pick up acquaintances.

Tuesday I went out to where one of the largest hospitals in France is being built and where I am trying to start a farm. There are five hundred Chinese laborers stationed there and I was much interested in one water carrier; he had a six foot pole on his shoulder with a pail of water suspended at one end and a twenty pound chunk of cement at the other end, carrying that extra weight day after day to balance a pail of water. I am only hoping he stays on the job until I can get his photo.

Wednesday night I had one of the most interesting times yet and also one of the saddest. I went to the station to study conditions from the Red Cross standpoint, when a hospital train came in. Three hundred and eighty men wounded in a most successful drive Monday night were brought in and I had a chance to meet them in a very friendly way. Nearly all of them wanted a cigarette except those who had been gassed, and couldn't smoke and they wanted sweet chocolate. I was prepared and had stocked up with cigarettes and some of my nice Arlington chocolate. One of the boys was from Lowell and he said that many of them were from Mass., but I found none with whom I was acquainted. He very proudly showed me the piece of shrapnel which was taken out of his wound and told some most interesting stories. From what we pick up first hand the German is mightily afraid of the American and will not fight single handed. I rather imagine they are getting tired out and a certain amount of defeat will break down

their morale, but whether it will come soon is more than one can ever guess.

Thursday, July 4th, was one grand day, just made for a joint celebration. All France was paying homage to us and the procession here was enough to inspire the dullest. Leading was a band, officers and two regiments of French infantry in their horizon blue uniforms. Following were our own infantry and artillery with bands; five thousand men; over seventy cannons, mostly the famous French seventy-fives, and many large one hundred and fifty-fives. Just before the parade came into town five aeroplanes forming a V appeared and directly over us opened out, scattered and each dropped a little balloon that floated away.

It must all have given the French spectators a little assurance of safety and it made us proud of our country, as our men in uniform surely do show up well.

The rest of the week has been spent trying to get supplies for the new farm, getting repairs for broken farm tools and starting harvesting about twenty acres of wheat which was taken over on leased land at one of our big camps. This is the first winter wheat I have ever seen handled and doing it by hand as the French do around here doesn't appeal very much to my ideas of harvesting. It is very nice wheat and will repay us well for the work put into it.

Sometimes I think the food production end is too prosaic and tame. The temptation is great to want to be where you can give comfort to the wounded, especially when you see what little is required, but in any line our reward is sufficient to warrant our exerting ourselves to the limit in order to carry through whatever may come to our lot and when I see many of our biggest Americans plugging along at small jobs I feel that my part is where I am.

A BELGIAN VIEW.

Miss Helen G. Robertson, a teacher in Arlington High school, has a correspondent in France. In reply a letter recently sent she has received a reply and placed it at our disposal. From that letter we make extracts that we are sure will be read with interest. The letter is of recent date. Evidently in reply to Miss Robertson's complimentary reference to the Belgians, the writer says:

Dear Miss Robertson, "It was a nice surprise for me to get your kind letter of May 28th, this morning."

I should be greatly flattered indeed if you would make me the honor to be my "morraine"—were very kind in your letter to say such nice things about the Belgians and all what we done and suffered. Say, kind indeed! "I should think we are not a wonderful people." We are just ordinary people; but we think that one must keep his word and what we have done every people respect

pecting itself would have done. But America! Do you know that you are the hope of Europe! Do you know that we watch keenly everything you are doing and that we read everything President Wilson is saying! We know perfectly well America did not need to join in. America could have lived without taking all the pains and yet here are our splendid boys fighting for us, cheerful and happy. I think American people are the finest people on earth,—a noble people.

Can we Belgians forget that J. S. A. has been feeding and is still feeding thousands and thousands Belgians who, without her, would die of starvation.

You asked to tell you who I was, what I did before the war and all that. I will satisfy your curiosity. I am 25 years old. I was 21 when war started. Born near Antwerp, so a Flemish boy, my mother tongue being Flemish, which is the same as Dutch. I am a medical student and had an awfully nice time before the war, studying as little and amusing myself as much as possible. As we had conscription in Belgium before the war, I was a soldier when war was declared and was sent to Namur. I was taken a prisoner in the street fight near there, but being a medical student and hence wearing a red cross badge was not ill-treated. Went to Hamburg, Guterslois and then in Germany, where I remained for four months. After that I was discharged and came back through Switzerland to France. Before being exchanged I had to give my word of honor not to go back to the army as a 'fighting man.' Therefore I have been in hospital work. I have very interesting work in this hospital, namely bacteriology. I have to look for any kinds of funny germs and must try to cultivate them on artificial media.

My people, except sister, who lives in Holland, are still in Belgium. I had the sorrow to lose my father during the war and I can tell you that it is very hard to lose a beloved person and not being able to pass some time with your people.

Before the war, during my free time, I studied a lot of natural history for pleasure, kept a collection of butterflies and moths! Do you find that funny? I love music and literature and love especially traveling. Later on when I will be a doctor, I don't think I will stay in Belgium. I will go to India or Brazil, I think. That is far more than enough about myself. I am really ashamed I have been so long. Oh yes, I forgot to say that I am very short, only 1.62 meter. And now you know what sort of a boy you are writing to.

Please do write me in English. I can read English very well. Of course I can't speak nor write it correctly, so please excuse me for the many faults you are going to find in my letter. I know my English is awful, but I do what I can. There is a proverb they use in my country, 'you

learn by doing" and I think that is true. Therefore I think I shall go on to write you in English and I hope you will forgive me my bad grammar."

Yours Respectfully,
GASTON VAN-EN.

From Statesman to Politician.

The Springfield Union pays its respects to candidate McCall in the following fair criticism of his present attitude:

Gov. McCall, in opening his campaign for the senatorial nomination in Southboro Monday evening, clearly indicated the lines along which he will conduct his canvass. He would make it appear that all the Republican machinery of the State is arrayed against him, that the great business interests are opposed him, and that if he is to be successful it must be due to the action of those voters who resent such influences. He would pose as the champion of humanity and justice, who, unaided, seeks the exalted office of senator in order that he may aid the oppressed and down-trodden.

Furthermore, he wants it understood that although a Republican, nobody exceeds him in his admiration of the man who is "the chosen leader of the American people." He lets it be inferred that his voice would not be raised in criticism of any Administration measure, and that he would give the President "unfettered and ungrudging support."

In other words, the governor has dropped his mantle of statesmanship to assume the habiliments of a politician. It is an old and familiar dodge to cry out against the machine, but Mr. McCall had nothing to say against this same machine when it backed him so loyally in his campaign for the governorship. It was then, we suppose, a highly moral organization devoted to the uplifting of politics. It now assumes a reprehensible character merely because so many of its members appeared to believe that Senator Weeks, having made a good record, merits re-nomination.

YOUR SON'S LIFE OR A NEW SUIT

What it Means if 105,000,000 People Refuse to Economize on Clothing

NATION HURT IN MANY WAYS

One of Numerous Cases in Point Vividly Illustrates the Vital Necessity of "Saving" to Save the Country in War Time.

By PAUL M. WARBURG, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

I am one of one hundred and five million of inhabitants of the United States; my duties are the same as those of every other true American, and those of every other true American are the same as mine. Whatever I contribute to the cause of the country, I may expect to see done—each in his own way—by 105,000,000 people.

Let us suppose for the purpose of illustration that I decide that I shall effect a saving on clothes. I might select boots, automobiles, umbrellas, or any other article for which I regularly spend my money, as I have no desire to single out any one commodity, but clothes lend themselves to my thought, so I name them. If I make up my mind, then, at this juncture that to wear old clothes is more respectable than to be seen in new ones; if I decide to buy one new suit of clothes less than I usually purchase each year, and if I figure that suit to cost no more than \$10—the country as a whole, should we all pull together and act on the same lines, would save thereby over one billion dollars. It is true that in dealing with our 105,000,000 population we include children and many poor people that could not save ten dollars each because they never spend more for clothes than they absolutely must. But on the other hand \$10 is a much smaller amount than the average man or woman spends for a new suit of clothes. The assumption that a billion dollars could easily be saved on clothes may, therefore, be accepted as conservative.

The first thought that occurs to us in this connection is, that by this saving in clothes over one billion dollars would be freed to be invested in Liberty loan bonds. That is the first important and most obvious result. But there are other economic results involved in this saving that are of far greater importance than the mere saving of money.

Economic Results Are Vast.

Let us consider first what one billion dollars' worth of clothes means. Suppose they were half-wool and half-cotton and that the value of the raw material constituted only 50 per cent of the price paid by the ultimate consumer, that would, at the present price of 60 cents per pound for wool and 30 cents per pound for cotton respectively, represent 208,334 tons of wool and 416,667 tons of cotton. Can you imagine how much freight space would be required on water and on land, in moving this mass of raw material? Do you realize that if these bales were put into freight cars, assuming a loading capacity of 16 tons per car for wool and 13 cents per car for cotton, this would represent 13,021 box cars loaded with wool and 32,056 box cars loaded with cotton? Assuming 75 cars per train, there would be about 600 trains; the total length of these trains would be approximately 314 miles, and these trains, hauled by 600 engines, when standing in line would approximately cover the distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh? Can you imagine the amount of coal consumed in first transporting and then weaving this raw material into cloth? Can you imagine the number of hands employed in these processes? And then consider that more coal, more labor and more transportation are required in distributing the cloth and again more labor and more material in converting it into clothes, and again more labor and transportation in retailing the finished product to the final consumer.

Let us be mindful that all the time these processes are being carried on, Uncle Sam is short of the men necessary to dispatch his war work, and furthermore that shortage of coal and the clogging of the wheels of transportation have stopped his progress at most critical moments and in the present emergency continue to remain a constant menace to the country.

May Cost Your Son's Life.

My new suit of clothes means, therefore, delay for our military operations; delay in transporting and equipping men, and in sending to them, and to our allies, the supplies they need; means increased losses and a longer duration of the war. My new suit of clothes may cost, therefore, the life of my son.

The supply of goods, of labor and of transportation is limited. It is a matter of common agreement that this limited supply is not sufficient freely to satisfy all wants and that unrestricted attempts on the part of each individual to satisfy his own requirements may lead to a wild scramble and destructive competition with the government, resulting in fatal delay and endless increase in prices.

The loaf of bread available for ourselves and for our allies is not large enough to "go around" if we all want to eat more than is absolutely necessary for our maintenance. It is everybody's duty, therefore, at this time to "tighten his belt" and to make a genuine effort to live on as thin a slice of

the loaf as he can. Unless that be done we must buy additional food in neutral countries, thereby using tonnage that should be kept available for our military operations and increasing our difficulties in adjusting our trade balances with neutral countries.

Hurts Uncle Sam in Many Ways.

To return to our story of the suit of clothes: During last year the United States had to import 421,000,000 pounds of wool representing a value of about \$172,000,000. About half of this came from Argentina. Our suits of clothes called for a substantial portion of this wool and therefore to that extent robbed Uncle Sam of the use of his ships. Moreover, our factories being busy in producing the things required for the prosecution of the war and our home consumption still proceeding at almost top speed, the quantity of goods available for shipment to Argentina in payment for the wool (or for that matter to Chile for nitrates, to Peru for copper, and so on), is insufficient. As a consequence the United States had to pay for more goods in South America than South America has had to pay for goods bought in the United States, thereby causing a decline of dollar exchange in these neutral countries. This shrinkage in the price of the dollar means that it has lost a corresponding part of its purchasing power in neutral countries. The scarcity of goods available for our export trade has thus become a serious obstacle in our way in trying to secure at reasonable prices or in adequate quantities some of the things that we absolutely require from foreign countries.

My suit of clothes has hurt Uncle Sam, therefore, in several ways: I have consumed more wool than necessary and thereby forced the United States to import a correspondingly large quantity of this article; I have consumed more cotton goods than necessary and to that extent have deprived Uncle Sam of the means with which to pay for the minimum of wool which we may have to import.

Clothing But One of Many.

I have used the illustration of a new suit of clothes; it would be easy, though somewhat tedious, to show that we have been dealing only with one case in point. The country is short at this time of hides and skins and has to import large quantities from neutral countries because we are extravagant in our individual purchases of shoes. Similarly, though we are the largest producers of copper, we are forced to import copper from Peru because our civilian population has not begun sufficiently to curtail its use. In like manner we might ask ourselves if it is at all excusable that at this time we still manufacture such articles as silk stockings, when every thread of silk must be imported, while we could use our own cotton?

It is impossible and unnecessary to enumerate the many articles that are in a similar position. Many billions of dollars can easily be saved when once we are capable of realizing the cumulative effect of individual "saving;" take the word "saving" in its larger meaning, as involving not only money, but also goods and services. If every individual could be made to see with his own eyes that neglect of saving of this sort means decreased war efficiency, a propaganda of the war, and a larger number of casualties; if every one who has a son or dear relative on the fighting lines across the water could be made to feel that millions of small savings directly affect his boy—there would be no doubt that we could secure the most conscientious and enthusiastic co-operation of all the people. Thus far—we must say with regret—of 105,000,000 people, 100,000,000 do not see the connection between the suit of clothes and the life of the boy.

Germany's Enforced Economy.

Germany's military success is largely predicated upon her ability to center the entire national effort upon the business of war; it is safe to say that she never would have been able to bear the burdens of the fight as well as she has during these four long years had it not been for the enforced savings in material, money and men brought about through the British blockade. If it had not been for the stern necessities created by that blockade the German people would not have been willing to submit to famine rations as to food, clothes, shoes and other similar articles. Industries catering to the appetites and extravagances of the masses would have kept men and material from the government instead of making everything available for the war work of the government, and financially she would have exhausted herself by buying things abroad that she could go without or for which she had to strain her ingenuity in finding or creating substitutes.

It is difficult to bring about drastic economy without the compulsion exercised by hard necessity. For us the problem is whether or not, of our own free will, we shall be able to establish our own voluntary blockade against waste and extravagance. It is a problem whose solution requires the greatest intelligence and the greatest degree of unselfish patriotism. It is a problem that will put the spirit of our people to the severest test.

The government is not devoid of means of promoting economy. The war industries board, the food and fuel administrations, the capital issues committee, the department of labor and department of agriculture all move in the same direction of increasing necessary production and decreasing unnecessary consumption.

Full success, however, may be counted upon only if the whole-hearted cooperation of every citizen of the United States can be enlisted.

FIREARMS ARE NOT FRAGILE

Shotgun Properly Cared For Is Said to Be Good for a Hundred Thousand Shots.

A question frequently asked is, "How long will my shotgun last?" or "How many shots can I fire from my rifle or revolver before it wears out?"

It is impossible for anyone to say just how long a firearm will last, because it is impossible to tell before-hand what kind of care it is going to get, and the care it receives makes all the difference between a few hundred shots and a lifetime of faithful service.

Assuming that they are cleaned carefully and consistently a good shotgun will show practically no falling off in pattern or penetration for probably well over 100,000 shots. A 22-caliber rifle and a revolver are both good for 30,000 or 40,000 shots. A high-power rifle is good for about 3,000 to 5,000 shots, usually the higher the velocity the shorter the life of the barrel.

Judging from these facts it would appear that the higher the pressure developed by the explosion the more wear on the barrel, for the shotgun develops the least pressure and the high-power rifle the most.

A rather interesting sidelight on this question of barrel life is a determination of the actual length of time to which a good shotgun barrel is subjected to the force and burning effect of the powder charge during its lifetime. If 100,000 shots are fired from a shotgun the inside of the barrel is actually exposed to the flame of the powder charge for about four minutes.

AMOUNT OF FOOD NEEDED

Committee of Experts Has Decided Just What Must Be Supplied to the Average Man.

As a basis for calculating the amount of food which must be provided for the human system the interallied scientific food commission has found that an average man of 154 pounds working eight hours a day requires food having an energy value of 3,300 calories.

The commission consists of representatives of the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain, and its purpose is to consider the food problem of the allies from a scientific point of view, and in agreement with the interallied executives to make proposals to the allied governments.

The commission agreed that, in event it should become impossible to supply 3,300 calories of food, a reduction of 10 per cent could be suffered for some time without injury to health. The minimum ration of fat for the "average man" was determined upon as two and five-eighths ounces a day.

The commission recommended that a uniform average milling extraction of 85 per cent for wheat be adopted throughout the allied countries, but this extraction may vary from 80 per cent in summer to 90 per cent in winter.

The commission held sessions in London, Paris and Rome.

A Reel Treat.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began the manager of the Dillydally moving picture theater, appearing in front of the screen, "It affords me pleasure to assure you that we are about to present for your entertainment a unique departure in modern motion pictures—a 1,000-foot film, on which, after about 800 feet have been used in exploiting the title, the name of the author, the oxlike countenance of the famous star, Francis X. Mushman, the fact that it was produced under the personal supervision of a great genius of whom you never heard before, and the information that the photography, which is no better and no worse than common, was done by another total stranger, there will positively be nearly 200 feet of pictures given!"—Kansas City Star.

Epidemic Record of 1917.

Disease scourges took a great toll in the world during 1917. Cholera prevailed in southern Asia from Asiatic Turkey to the Philippines, striking down 55,000 in the Indian region; there were 8,870 cases in the Philippines and many deaths in Burmah. Bubonic plague belted the tropical world from Peru to Hawaii and New Caledonia. In British India the largest mortality took place; there were 590,000 cases, with 360,000 deaths. The disease area extended as far north as Egypt and Senegal. Yellow fever appeared in Africa, Mexico and South America. The deaths were not above several hundred.

Surely Has "Done His Bit."

"I think this man is doing his bit," writes an army correspondent who sends the following dispatch to the Army and Navy Journal:

"George Borden, a negro, of Goldsboro, N. C., has furnished sons to the war in the sum of nearly two squads. He is the father of 35 children, 27 of them living and 14 of them in the United States army either in this country or in France.

"He has been married three times and on four occasions has been the father of quadruplets."

Many Feeble-Minded.

A complete census of the feeble-minded in the United States has never been taken, but it is estimated that there is one feeble-minded person to every 250 of the population, or approximately 400,000 in all, according to the secretary of one of the New York mental hygiene organizations. About 12,000 men have been rejected from the new national army on account of nervous and mental disorders; and one-third of these were rejected on account of feeble-mindedness.

ARLINGTON SOCIETIES.

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

624 Massachusetts Avenue.
H. A. Phinney, President; Elbert L. Churchill, Treasurer; O. W. Whittemore, Clerk. Meetings: Second Tuesdays at 7.30 p. m. Office Hours: Daily, Saturday excepted 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Wednesday and Saturday Evenings 7 to 8.30 p. m.; Second Tuesday in each month 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5, 7 to 9.30 p. m.

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ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.

Meets first Monday in each month at Club House on margin of Spy Pond. Annual dues \$20.

ARLINGTON FINANCE CLUB.

Meets by invitation fourth Tuesday in each month.

A. O. H., DIV. 23.

Meets in Hibernian Hall, corner Mystic and Chestnut Sts., first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7.30 p. m.

ST. JAMES BRANCH NO. 1313, L. C. B. A. Meets in Knights of Columbus Hall, the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.

A. O. U. W., CIRCLE LODGE NO. 37.

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, at 8 p. m.

JAMES RAY COLE LODGE, NO. 160.

Knights of Pythias. Meets first and third Tuesdays in I. O. O. F. Hall.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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F. A. M., HIRAM LODGE.

Meets in Masonic Hall, 453 Mass. Ave., Thursday on or before the full moon.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Court Pride, of Arlington, Meets in Adelphi Hall on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock.

ST. MALACHI COURT, NO. 81.

M. C. O. F. meets in A. O. H. Hall, 2nd and last Thursdays at 8 o'clock P. M.

I. O. O. F., BETHEL LODGE, NO. 12.

Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Associates Building every Wednesday evening, at 8.

IDA F. BUTLER REBEKAH LODGE.

Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in Bethel Lodge Room.

MENOTOMY R. A. CHAPTER.

Meets third Tuesday of each month in Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, NO. 109.

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in K. of C. Hall, 9 Mystic St.

ST. AGNES COURT, NO. 141.

Daughters of Isabella. Meets in Grand Army Hall, Mass. Ave., second and fourth Mondays.

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Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1.30 to 6.30 to 9 p. m. Closed on holidays.

ROYAL ARCADE.

Menotomy Council No. 1781. Meets first and third Fridays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, 370 Mass. Ave., at 8 p. m.

ARLINGTON CIVIC LEAGUE.

Meets in Crescent Hall, (Arlington Heights) fourth Tuesday of each month.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen meet at their office in Town Hall on the 2nd and 4th Mondays with the Joint Board. On the off week they meet on Saturday evening.

Board of Public Works, each Monday evening at 7.30. Joint Board, 2nd and 4th, Monday at 7.30.

Town Clerk and Treasurer, office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Collector office hours, Mondays, 7 to 9 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m., only.

Board of Health, last Friday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Engineers' Fire Department, Saturday before last Monday, each month.

School Committee, third Tuesday evening monthly.

Trustees of Cemetery, on call of chairman.

Board of Assessors, every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WOMEN'S C. T. UNION.

Meets in Chapel of First Baptist, first Friday in month.

UNITED ORDER I. O. L.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 51. Meets in G. A. R. Hall the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month.

BAY STATE L. O. L. NO. 418.

Meets in Grand Army Hall, third Tuesday of the month.

U. O. G. C.

Paul Revere Commandery, No. 831 meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, at 8 p. m., in Knights of Columbus Hall.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Longfellow Chapter 117, meets in Odd Fellows Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

G. A. R., FRANCIS GOULD POST 35.

Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Mass. Avenue, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. W. R. C. No. 43, meets on afternoons of same dates, at same place, at 2 p. m.

S. OF V. Camp 45.

Meets in G. A. R. Hall, on the first and third Mondays of the month, at 8 o'clock.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH.

(Unitarian.)
Corner of Mass. Avenue and Pleasant street. Rev. Frederic Gill, minister. 15 Devocaux st. Sunday School, 10.40 a. m.; Sunday school, Primary Dept. 10.40 a. m.; Main school 12 M. except July and August. Afternoon services, November to March; Vespers, second Sunday, 4.30; Organ Vespers, last Sundays at 5.

ARLINGTON FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue corner Willow place. Sunday services at 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon hour; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.45 p. m. Rev. Nathan E. Wood, D. D., minister.

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL

Corner Pleasant and Maple streets. Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, pastor; residence on Maple street, opposite the church. Sunday services at 10.45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

Massachusetts Avenue, opposite Academy street. Rev. Frank Lincoln Massey, pastor. 22 Hopkins st. Sunday services in the morning at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August. Y. P. Union at 7.00 p. m.

ST. AGNES, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Corner of Medford and Chestnut Sts. Rev. Matthew J. Flaherty, pastor; Rev. Joseph Early, Rev. John Flynn, assistants. Parsonage, 24 Medford street. Masses at 7.00, 8.15, 9.30, high mass at 10.45; Sunday school at 9.30. Benediction at 4 p. m. Boys Sodality at 2; Girls Sodality at 3 p. m.

ST. JAMES, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Appleton street, corner of Acton. Rev. David R. Heffernan, pastor; Rev. Conrad J. Quirbach, assistant. Masses at 6.30, 8.30; high mass at 10.30. Sunday school after 8.30 mass. Residence, Appleton street.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL.

Summer services at St. John's Episcopal, cor. Academy and Maple streets. Rev. Charles Taber Hall, rector. During July and September the regular morning services, 8 a. m. Holy Communion except first Sunday in month; 10.45 a. m. Holy Communion first Sundays others morning prayer. In August only the 10.45 service; Holy Communion on the first Sunday, others morning prayer. No evening services. The Church School will reopen in the Parish House on Sunday, September 15th.

PARK AVE. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(Arlington Heights.)
Cor. Park Ave. and Wollaston Ave. Rev. John M. Phillips, Pastor. Sunday morning service at 10.45. Sunday School and Choir Class for men at 12.10. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Sunday evening service at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Cor. Park and Westminster Aves. Rev. Earl T. Favro, Pastor. 15 Peirce St., Arlington Heights. Morning worship 10.45 A. M. Sunday School 12.05 P. M. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.15 P. M. Evening Service 7 o'clock. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday, 8 P. M.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Cor. of Lowell street and Westminster Avenue, Arlington Heights. Preaching, Sunday, 10.45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 noon; praise and prayer service, 6.15 p. m.; preaching, 7 p. m. Rev. Edson R. Leach, Minister. 2 Crescent Hill Avenue.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mass. Ave., Amosden st. Rev. Lewis A. Walker, Minister; residence, 22 Amosden st. Sunday services:—Morning prayer 10.00. Worship and Sermon, 10.30. Sunday school 11.45. Young People's Meeting, 4 p. m. Evening Service and Sermon 7 p. m. Weekly prayer service Friday evening 7.45 p. m.

CALVARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL

CHURCH, G. A. R. Hall.

Grand Army Hall, 370 Mass. Avenue. Preaching service, 10.45 a. m. Sunday School 12 noon. Rev. R. C. Ellsworth, minister.

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For the convenience of our readers we give below a list of all our local advertisers who are connected by telephone. The telephone is coming to be an absolute necessity for business men who wish to accommodate their customers, and at the same time secure orders by making it easy to communicate with them.

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Our Flag Is Now There

HONOR ENOUGH FOR ALL.

The war is teaching many a lesson. Some of them have been quickly absorbed and all are now profiting by them. This is especially the case in food conservation, systematizing industries, unity of action. The firm purpose and gigantic sacrifices of England, France and Italy through the long period before America became allied with them, should teach us Americans to be modest in our estimate of the effect our entrance into the war has had and will have. Rightly or wrongly we have achieved the reputation of being boastful, of being given to the magnifying of our achievements and minimizing success gained by others. Now is a good time to correct that impression if it rests on a real foundation.

Since the United States entered the war, her achievement has been a marvel, whether judged by the number of men called to the colors, her gigantic task of feeding the world through sacrifice on the part of American people, the provision for producing ammunitions of war, building ships or supplying demands for airships. But none of these things have been accomplished single handed. The seat of war is three thousand miles from our Atlantic border. But for transportation facilities furnished by other nations, America's wonderful production of men and means had been of small service on the battle front. It is common knowledge that the larger portion of the transportation problem in the earlier stages of our participation was solved by Great Britain, and of the 305,000 sent abroad last month, 185,000, or considerably more than one-half, went in British transports. Is it not plain, therefore, that the German contention that we could not possibly send effective forces to aid the Allies already at the front would have proved true but for this outside help. Now must we not, in all fairness, share honors with Great Britain.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in the shipping problem the United States is making good. In June the British were called on to provide transportation for nearly 360,000 men and met the call.

We are not belittling our country. No one of the nations now engaged in the Allies' cause has so little to gain in any material sense, no nation is likely to have such demands upon its resources as America will have to meet if the peace worthy a name is to be won. No nation is more whole heartedly in the war to win than are the American people as a whole. What we consider to be only fair is to clearly see and freely grant that there are to be won honors enough for all in this grand campaign for a world's freedom.

Except because of her closer proximity to Germany, Great Britain's entrance with the war was hardly less the result of a generous impulse than our own. Her territory was not invaded. She came to the relief of weaker nation whose rights had been ignored, whose territory was being overrun, and realized the cause of civilization was at stake.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Oregon is one of the states burdened with the "initiative and referendum" law with which our Constitutional convention has attempted to deal. Last week the Portland Oregonian printed the following editorial:

"One is again reminded that it is only a pleasant little fiction that Oregon's initiated laws spring spontaneously from the people. An effort toward more or less spontaneity was witnessed in behalf of seven measures. Only two of them received a sufficient number of signatures. The one worth most serious consideration

failed. It was an emergency war tax bill, and without its enactment either State war activities or the ordinary operations of State government will be hampered. It was a bill that can be enacted only by vote of the people. The legislature is powerless to do more than submit it to vote.

Of the two bills that attained place on the ballot one voices the throbbing theory that notice of tax delinquency ought to be personal instead of public. The other has something or other to do with the scale of charges for publication of legal notices. Prosecution of a great war does not distract all of us from the pleasure of riding a spirited hobby. Some of us insist on our recreation. So it happens that a wealthy citizen and publisher devoted his money and energy to initiate a couple of well-nourished ideas on comparatively inconsequential matters pertaining to advertising. Nobody else cared a hoot about them.

But the war emergency tax measure was ditched. Also several doubtful measures, but ones pertaining to issues which the people are really thinking about, met a like fate. Now the issue is so acute regarding war emergency funds that there is prospect of either an extra legislative session or a test of a new law giving the tax commission power to submit tax measures.

Initiated measures, instead of springing from the people, usually spring from the pocketbook. The paid petition hawk is an essential to direct legislation. Just as money makes the mare go, it's money that rocks the hobby horse. Yet there are some who insist that a Legislature is not needed in a State where the people are their own lawmakers."

WORK OR FIGHT.

From the earliest days of preparedness to do her part in the world war, the attitude of organized labor in many sections of our country has been anything but patriotic. While business of every sort has been willing if not glad to make sacrifices, these men have had, apparently, an eye single to their own pecuniary advantage. More than all else has been the unwillingness to refer questions concerning conditions and wages to arbitration.

This attitude leads the Evening Transcript to say, when discussing the strike now on in Brockton, that Federal pressure should be applied to men who would rather the soldiers should go bare-footed than themselves submit to a perfectly fair arbitration. But that pressure should not await the Government's slow official processes of examination in particular instances. All workmen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should be automatically put in Class I. of the draft the moment they go on strike. That process should be positively provided for and understood. Workmen have plenty of opportunity, with the arbitration machinery now in existence, to have every grievance carefully considered and every injustice corrected. If they are unwilling to work until their complaints can be considered, all those of draft age should be instantly, and as a matter of course, put in Class I. If that is what they prefer to awaiting the examination of their complaints they should have it. Let the men who thus take matters into their hands do so if they will, but let the next thing for them be a little experience of soldiering in Picardy, possibly with a broken pair of shoes.

AGRICULTURAL ASS'N.

The Mass. Agricultural Association held a successful field day last Saturday, at the Market Garden Field Station in North Lexington, for the purpose of working out the problems of the farmers in this belt. The station is conducted in connection with Mass. Agricultural College. There were about 125 persons present including men from Greater Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

The visitors were conducted through the station by Prof. H. F. Tompkins, who is in charge. A luncheon was served at noon. Addresses were made during the day by Representative Jacob Bitzer of Arlington, Dr. B. L. Hartwell, director of the Rhode Island Experiment Station; Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord, secretary of the state board of agriculture; President Stone of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association, and Prof. Tompkins. It was an interesting and profitable meeting. The display of farm products was very comprehensive.

Should a High School fit for College.

To know what per cent of the boys and girls entering colleges in the east come from High schools, might be informing. Compared with the whole number who graduate it is doubtless small. This obvious fact has thrust into the foreground of educational questions the inquiry, whether a High school in the east should undertake to prepare students for College. In the west it is not a problem, since every University exists to take care of the High school students who wish to avail themselves of higher education. And most of the village schools (unless they fall below a necessary standard), send boys and girls to the University on certificate. In the east and notably in Massachusetts, the Colleges (including those which have become Universities), do not receive High school graduates on certificate, but subject them to an examination. Moreover, this examination is conducted with a different object in view from that which controls in the teaching of the school, whether the College Examiners are wisest, or whether they are undertaking to reform the High schools, the question

remains as to whether the High school should provide any college course.

Of course two things will happen, if they should drop the college out of their curriculum. First, fitting schools would thrive and perhaps multiply. Second, the public schools would not furnish those wishing to go to college a suitable preparation. It has been said that no town can afford to neglect its most ambitious, if not brightest youth. There is something to be said in defense of this judgment, but it may be that the college should open rather than close the door to High school graduates. Obviously the public schools cannot consider the college in nine-tenths or ninety-nine hundredths of its arrangements of studies. A large majority of the youth will not and should not go to college; but the schools should fit them to do some real work in the world.

A purely vocational course of study may not be the best—I do not think it is,—and yet a course of study which unfits or fails to fit a boy or girl to earn a living, is outside of the public school. Tax payers do not support schools for the purpose of feeding colleges, but to qualify our youth to do the world's work intelligently and efficiently. Above all a democracy needs and must have an intelligent people, or it will fail.

This is fundamental, and we have founded and developed our public school system in view of this obvious fact. An ignorant nation may become the tool of designing men and the seed-ground of insane revolution.

Now, while it would be in the interest of a class (an unfortunate thing in a democracy) for the colleges to break with the public schools, yet, if it must come, the blame lies at the door of the college. I do not see how the public schools, in justice to the people and the majority of the children, can frame even a single course of study to accommodate the college.

In every High school there will be a certain number of students who can do the College work, and they should be admitted on their record; and if they fail later, throw them out. I know some boys and girls who failed to satisfy the College examining board; and yet those who the acquainted with them are confident of their ability to become a credit to any College.

Unless the High schools and colleges agree as to what shall be the objective in teaching at least for college entrance, the breach will widen. Perhaps it is just as well that it should. One thing is certain, that the colleges will lose most, and if they become the seats of learning for a class, they will sign their own death warrant, and Universities will spring up in the east as they now abound in the west, for the people.

J. G. T.

ELECTRICAL STORM.

The hottest day of the year, Aug. 14, ended with an electrical storm of great violence, but less intense than the one coming one week previous and described in these columns last week, which wrought havoc in a wide area in Greater Boston. This section fared better on Wednesday than some in the amount of damage wrought and there was no loss of life, but elsewhere there were several deaths and much interruption to travel on electric lines. There followed a gratifying drop in temperature and Thursday was cool and comfortable, in doors and out.

Deaths

NEGLEY—In Arlington, Aug. 15th, Eleanor A. widow of the late William H. Negley, aged 83 years, 10 months.

HENNESSY—In Arlington, Aug. 14, Patrick Hennessey, aged 54 years.

GURICH—In Arlington, Aug. 14, Mrs. Johanna Gurich, wife of Antonio Gurich, aged 72 years.

WANTED—A very capable maid or working housekeeper. Best wages. Tel. Arlington 421 or apply to 796 Mass. avenue, Arlington. 17aug18

GIRL USHERS—Wanted at the Regent Theatre, Medford Street, Arlington, for evening work. Apply evenings after 8.30. Experience not necessary. 17aug18

WANTED—Maid for second work. Apply with references to Mrs. J. O. Tilton, 1 Elm avenue, Lexington. Tel. Lex 15. 17aug18

WANTED—In Arlington, a house or two flat house. Willing to pay \$25.00 per month. Good neighbors; somewhere near railroad crossing. Address War. Advocate Office. 17aug18

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS—For Sale or Rent 10 to 12 room Single Houses beautifully located. L. F. Brigham, 50 Bromfield St., Boston. 17aug18

WANTED—Woman to do family work at her home or at my residence. Address, 19 Amherst Street, Arlington. Phone, 1038-W. 10aug18

TO LET—A most desirable room on the bath room floor, at 40 Pleasant street, near electric and steam cars. Apply at the above address. 27july18

TO LET—A tenement of six rooms on Forest street. Price \$16. Apply to C. A. Currier. Tel. Lex. 144-M. 3aug18

FOR RENT at Arlington Centre. One stall in a garage. Apply to E. Prescott, 15 Russell Street, Tel. 1896-W. 13july18

GARAGE TO LET, 95 Jason Street, Phone Arlington 621-W. 20july18

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Bernard Nolan, late of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to me.

MARGARET T. NOLAN, Adm.
(Address)
411 Pemberton Building,
Boston, Mass.
July 25, 1918. 3aug18

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Nine fishing vessels were sunk off Georges Bank on Sunday by a German U-boat.

Beginning Aug. 13, one had to ask for sugar, at hotels and restaurants if it was desired.

There was a call, this week, of all young men attaining the age of twenty-one since June 4. They are to report to the local draft boards for examination.

The first American field army has been organized. It is under the direct command of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces.

The Boston team in American League has been skidding badly of late and now leads Cleveland a single game only. The New York team made it three straight with Boston.

A Government tax bill that discriminates in favor of southern farm products, notably growers of cotton, is not fair. Cotton has advanced materially in cost within a short time.

Gen. Pershing now has an army in France composed entirely of American units. It is a big army and is expected to strike a big blow on the Hun.

Reports from Europe claim that the Bolshevik-Soviet organization, controlled by Germany, has gone to pieces and high officials of it are planning to get out of Russia at an early date.

Illinois will celebrate the centennial of her admission to the Union of States on August 26. The passage of the enabling act was celebrated April 18. Adoption of the state constitution will be observed Oct. 6.

The German U-boats during July, 1918, took toll of less than one-half of the tonnage sunk during July, 1917. The increase in tonnage built was double the year preceding this. These figures have deep significance.

The United States Treasury has extended additional credits of \$100,000,000 to France, \$9,000,000 to Belgium, and \$3,000,000 to Serbia. The total of credits advanced to our associates in the war against Germany is now \$6,492,040,000.

The U-boat raid on fishing fleets on this side of the Atlantic will not cause withdrawal of U. S. naval craft from more important service than guarding them. This new drive, like others launched by Germany, has failed of its purpose.

Guy A. Ham, candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieut. Governor, is now in receipt of nomination papers from every county in the Commonwealth. These papers bear the signatures of prominent Republicans from every section of the State.

The members of Clan Lindsay No. 125, O. S. C., and all lovers of clean sport generally are looking forward with some degree of anticipation to the twenty-ninth annual picnic and games to be held at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, on Sept. 2, 1918 under the auspices of the Order of Scottish Clans. These games have been held annually on Labor Day since 1889.

MERCHANT MARINE.

In these times it is essential that the crews of the American merchant ships carrying war supplies overseas or coastwise be loyal Americans. From its Atlantic training fleet the Shipping Board proposes to graduate 3000 men a month, from now on. None but citizens between 21 and 30 are eligible to volunteer for the Merchant Marine training service. They may enroll through special enrolling agents at more than 6000 drug stores in 48 states. Men accepted will be paid while training. In the Merchant Marine they will be doing not only their bit but their utmost in helping to win this war. "So long as they are regularly in the Merchant Marine service they will not be called for military duty. Men who are in the sailor trade, particularly those who sail the cargo steamers, are taking as high hazards and performing as perilous and patriotic service as any man anywhere," says Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. The C. W. Grossmith pharmacy at Arlington is one of these recruiting stations, where all needed information may be obtained.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Maud L. Ellis, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Lutey M. Olsen, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, as Lutey M. Olsen, without giving surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1918, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Arlington Advocate, a newspaper published in Arlington, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esq., First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

F. M. ESTY, Register.

PIANO FOR SALE—Teacher must sell at once Mahogany upright, in splendid condition. Address Ida Dow, 39 Huntington avenue, Boston. Tel. Back Back 1421-M. 17aug18

CAPABLE WOMAN—And working housekeeper. Four adults. Desirable position good pay. 60 Hillsdale avenue, Arlington Heights. 17aug18

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—Top market price. E. Freeman, Lexington, Tel. 111-R. 17aug18

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Mrs. H. C. Porter

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EDWARD N. LACEY or A. F. CROWLEY, Attorneys. Office Hours 7.30 to 8.30 P. M., Mondays, a NEW-TOWN HALL.

AN APPEAL TO YOU

The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board makes the following requests:

Grocers and provision dealers are urged to so arrange their business that teams do not make any unnecessary trips over any one route or to any one section of the city, and that not more than one delivery a day be made to any one family. Householders are requested not to place orders with their grocer or provision dealer or often than once a day, and so far as possible to place them the day before delivery is desired. There is an overburden of deliveries at present on Fridays and Saturdays, and householders can greatly assist in relieving this by having all their non-perishable supplies delivered early in the week. Householders should not expect more than one delivery a day, and they will perform a patriotic service by patronizing those grocers and provision dealers who make no special deliveries.

JAMES O. HOLT

Our Text-Prov. XI, v. 1

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ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

—Mr. Norval Bacon and family are occupying a cottage at West Acton for two weeks.

—Mrs. Otto Johnson of West St., is leaving Saturday to spend a short time in Atlantic City.

—The Bert S. Curriers will be at Montpelier, Vt., for the month of August, as is their usual custom.

—Mrs. H. H. Stinson has been the guest of her friend, Mrs. Noble, at the latter's summer home at Falmouth, Mass.

—The Union service on next Sunday will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, and will be conducted by the minister of the church, Rev. Edson R. Leach.

—Mrs. George H. Averill has returned from a visit to Billerica, Mass., and Pembroke, N. H. At the latter place she was the guest of Mrs. Doull, a former resident of the Heights.

—Miss Josephine Learned is at Winthrop for the summer. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Learned, is located at Huntington, Mass., which is one of the lovely towns in the Berkshires.

—Charles G. Brockway has sold his house at 27 Ashland street, to J. Howard Hayes of Newtonville, who will take possession the first of October. (The Brockways will take a small apartment.)

—In spite of high prices and supposed hard times on account of war conditions, real estate seems to be rather active. Several fine pieces of property have recently been sold in this section of the town.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Snow and children, Miriam and Randall, left the Heights on Tuesday for Bayview, Me., where they will occupy the Bert S. Currier cottage for the remainder of the month. The Snows spent last week in Nantucket.

—Miss Edith Byram has been the guest of Miss Julia Currier at the family's summer cottage at Bayview, Me., and also of her former roommate while at Franklin Academy. Miss Marion LeGrow, at Long Island, in Casco Bay, Me.

—Mrs. Arthur M. Wheeler and Mrs. Phillip Lucas, the latter of New York and a niece of Mrs. C. G. Brockway, will pass the remainder of the month at Rockport, Me. Mrs. Wheeler has been in Maine since early summer occupying her husband's camp.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Byram with two daughters, Miss Edith and Edna, returned on Saturday of last week from a two weeks vacation. They were registered at Pinehurst, at Campton, N. H., and from there made trips to other mountain resorts in their automobile.

—Mrs. George E. Stokes was the guest of the Louis Browns in an auto trip to Harrison, Me., over the week-end. Mr. Stokes and daughter Helen, also the little son of the Browns, have been passing a vacation at Harrison, where they have been having a fine time camping.

—In spite of the cloudy and disagreeable day, there was a good attendance at the Sunday morning union preaching service held at the Park Avenue Cong'l church. The minister of the church, Rev. John M. Phillips occupied the pulpit both morning and evening. The service in the morning was enriched by two soprano solos sung by Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Inez Shirley.

—The Arlington Heights branch of the Red Cross sends us the following report of its month's work, through its secretary Mrs. J. W. Wanmaker. There have been completed 128 kits, 98 sailor's bags, 43 khaki bags, 294 button bags, 103 blue handkerchiefs, 100 pairs of hand knitted socks, 27 sweaters, 3 pairs of mitts, one pair of wristers, 117 T binders, 105 surgical handkerchiefs, 23 girl's petticoats, 19 underdrawers, 17 shirts. This makes a total of 1076 articles completed. The ladies have been most faithful in attendance during the entire month in spite of the extreme heat and a good deal of enthusiasm is shown in the work. If you have not attended any of the meetings do so now. There is plenty of opportunity for work.

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V. Hayes, Harold E. Frost, O. L. Story, D. G. Wilkins, Alex.

Livingston, A. L. Young, Emil Schwab, In Lexington to F. C.

Childs, A. C. Washburn, E. A. Locke, H. Simonds, G. H.

Wadleigh, C. H. Wiswell, C. L. Muzzy, and many other well

known Arlington and Lexington people.

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Of all public utilities, perhaps gas companies in general have been the target of more abuse and their real attitude less understood than any enterprise serving the public.

Many and varied are the reasons for the misunderstandings which at times have resulted in distrust and undermined public confidence to the detriment of both the gas company and the service that it is trying to render to each customer.

Gas meters have been known to get out of order; mistakes in reading meters as well as clerical errors in billing have sometimes occurred; the attitude of employees and even of officials has at times been questionable or misinterpreted; some companies seemingly have charged exorbitantly for their product; and of late, even rate increases have been quite common.

Believing that a better understanding of our business, our methods, and our aims, on the part of our customers will minimize friction and further the cordial relations existing between us, we are presenting such information as we feel may be of interest, in a series of articles to appear in this space, in the near future.

Although handicapped by war conditions we will continue to strive to live up to the standard which we have set and which is expressed by our motto,—"Service First—and Good Service with Good Will."

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LEXINGTON LUMBER COMPANY

Relating to a Deceased Soldier.
Davis Oakes Lawrence.

We are in receipt of three letters which we reprint below, relating to the late Davis Oakes Lawrence, who was killed in action April 21st. He was the son of the late Minot and Lillian Oakes Lawrence and was born in Arlington. His family connections are all in Arlington, namely those of the late Henry Lawrence, and the late George E. Lane of Pleasant street. His aunt was the late Mrs. Frank D. Squire. At the time of his death we commented upon the same.

The shell spoken of in the following letters was brought over here by some returned officers of his regiment and is now in the possession of Gov. McCall, having been presented to him by Mrs. John H. Sherburne, wife of Col. John H. Sherburne, 101st Regiment Field Artillery. As this shot was fired by Lawrence, according to the letter received by his aunt Miss Fannie Brooks Oakes, and from his Colonel, the honor belongs to Arlington, as he was an Arlington boy born and brought up here. Lawrence was buried in grave No. 33, American military cemetery Vignot, France, with highest military honors that his regiment could confer upon him.

March 10, 1918.

Dear Aunt Fannie,

Hello. I haven't written to you for over a month. We are at the front; have been here quite awhile now. Our stay here has been very interesting but quiet. We have assisted in an ally raid and also helped prevent a German one.

Living in holes in the ground isn't the most comfortable place, but it isn't too bad. Our battery fired the first shot fired by the National Guard over here, and as I am No. 1 man on the first gun, I had the pleasure of firing it. The Colonel has the shell. We have seen quite a bit of aerial activity.

The country around here would be very beautiful if it hadn't all been knocked to pieces. The weather is just great now. Everyone is the spring fever. Last week it rained and the mud was up to our necks as usual.

Well so long.

Love

Davis.

Battery A, 101st F. A. A. E. F.

Frank D. Squire

63 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

April 21, 1918 about 4.30 in the afternoon, Davis O. Lawrence was killed by enemy shell-fire. At the time he was acting corporal and, having just fired the first two shots in a registration, was sitting on the gun seat and resetting his gun when an enemy shell, which had not been heard coming because of our own firing, entered the front of the gun pit and burst directly beneath Lawrence. He was killed instantly.

Lawrence was one of the most promising, efficient and at the time beloved man in this battery. It was a question of only a short time before he would have been promoted to a corporality. His death has hit some of his friends very hard and the whole battery, officers and men, feel deeply such a loss which can never be replaced.

I have written you because he gave your name as his emergency address. He died at his post, as the superb soldier he was and in a holy cause and no soldier could have a more honorable ending. For the battery I wish to offer you heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frank A. McNamee, Jr.

1st Lieut. Commanding.

American Expeditionary Forces,

Headquarters 101st Field Artillery,

France.

May 31, 1918.

Miss Fannie Brooks Oakes,

48 Shore Drive, Winthrop, Mass.

My dear Miss Oakes:

Your letter of May 3rd just received. Your nephew died as a good soldier should, at his post and doing his duty fearlessly to the end. During the midst of a hostile bombardment a German shell exploded at the opening of his gun pit and he and all of the others, save one, were killed.

At the time Davis was an acting Corporal and his promotion, had he lived, would have been rapid. It was his hand that pulled the lanyard that fired the first shot of this Regiment against the enemy.

He had endeared himself to all his comrades by his unceasing cheerfulness, his indefatigable spirit and his ever ready willingness to help others. His loss is keenly felt not only in his own battery but throughout the entire regiment. His country can ill afford to lose such men as he.

John H. Sherburne,

Colonel.

EAST CAMBRIDGE COURT NEWS.

Will Allowed.

Of Mrs. Cornelia F. Parker, of Arlington, who died June 3rd, 1918, Charles S. Parker, of Arlington, her husband executor; bond of \$1000; estate valued at \$8000, \$7500 in real estate and \$500 in personal property.

Of Catherine Wennerberger, of Arlington, who died May 28, Mary Wennerberger, of Arlington, a sister, executrix; bond of \$20,000; estate valued at \$11,000 all in personal property.

Of Ellen F. Seaver, of Arlington, who died April 30, 1918, Jennie E. Latham, of Arlington executrix; bond of \$28,000; estate valued at \$13,700, \$6,800 in real estate and \$6,900 in personal property.

Of Frederick A. Richards, of Arlington, who died May 26, 1918, Russell Richards, of Arlington, a son, executor; bond of \$6000; estate valued at \$3000, all in personal property.

MRS. FROTHINGHAM DECEASED.

On the morning of August 9th, Augusta Shepley Frothingham passed away at the home of her daughter Mrs. W. G. Ball 55 Wildwood avenue, Arlington, after about a week's illness. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 2.30 from St. John's Episcopal church. In the absence of the rector, Rev. Charles Tabor Hall, the services were conducted by Rev. Frank L. Luce, the supplying rector who is in charge of the parishes in Hamilton and Wenhams. The remains were cremated at Mt. Auburn.

Augusta Shepley, daughter of Asher and Sarah (Hill) Shepley, was born in Dover, Maine, on March 25, 1834, and most of her early life was spent in that state, although she was a graduate of the Salem (Mass.) Normal School. In 1867 she married John Bradbury Frothingham, of Newburyport, a civil engineer who had served through the Civil War, attaining the rank of colonel, and who afterwards held a position in the New York Customs House. Her married life was spent in New York city. After Colonel Frothingham's death, she became matron of St. Catherine's Hall, Augusta, Maine, the Episcopal diocesan boarding school for girls. She continued in this position until the school was given up, being greatly beloved by all connected with it.

For the past ten years, until her death on Friday, August 9, she had made her home in Arlington, with her only daughter, Mrs. W. G. Ball.

Mrs. Frothingham was a woman of remarkable versatility. She had a fine mind, wide interests and great strength of character, combined with rare sweetness and unselfishness and an unflinching sense of humor. She was a devoted churchwoman, and her life was an inspiration to many. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

THE REGENT THEATRE.

"Baby" Marie Osborne, the charming little star, is more captivating than ever in "Dolly Does Her Bit," a timely story with a Red Cross side-light, will be shown today and Saturday. The picture is full of childish ingenuity, thrills, comedy with an undercurrent of sterling patriotism which gives it an added appeal.

Returning to sylvan scenes in which her delightful artistry is displayed to the highest advantage, Mary Pickford will be seen at the Regent next Monday and Tuesday in a splendid photoplay entitled "How Could You, Jean?"

The double feature bill for Wednesday and Thursday is one that will long be remembered, as two unusually popular stars are billed for this special attraction. The first is fascinating Dorothy Dalton in her latest Paramount success, "The Kaiser's Shadow," a timely and patriotic picture which affords Miss Dalton opportunity of displaying her remarkable talent. We have seen Sessue Hayakawa, the famous Japanese star in the role of a masterful, deep thinking man of the East, but in his Paramount picture, "The Bravest Way," he gives us an entirely different dramatic portrait in the person of a humble gardener in a west coast city. This picture, which is the second attraction at the double feature bill and will be shown Wednesday and Thursday.

Private Sale

Household furniture, including piano with inside player; wing chair; mahogany library table; mahogany desk; bookcase; Willard clock and hall clock; chamber sets, including a mahogany four poster bedstead; dining room set, besides many other handsome pieces. Must be sold within ten days. Mrs. A. E. Myers, 19 Lombard road, Tel. Arlington, 1454-W. 17aug18

When
Your Liver is
out of Order

You know the signs—a heavy head, sick stomach, bad taste in the mouth, latent dyspepsia. Pay strict attention to these symptoms and get prompt relief by using Beecham's Pills. A few doses will stimulate the liver, help the stomach, regulate the bowels and make a great difference in your general feeling. Nothing will put you on your feet so quickly as a dose or two of

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Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

WANTED: Boarding homes for babe where intelligent care will be given; good loan and good sanitary conditions required. Address, Miss Bertha C. Reynolds, Boston Children's Aid Society, 48 Hawkes street, Boston Mass. 16feb19

PIANO TALKS

Music has turned the tide of many a battle when the men seemed exhausted

MR. and MRS. RALPH BEN ELLEN
ARLINGTON and BOSTON.

CORRECT Adjustment of action, requires skill and knowledge, tuning an accurate ear. Both are combined in Frank A. Locke the tuner See adv

AFFECTED BY ICE DEPOSITS

Seeming Proof That Crust of the Earth Has Had Periods of Rising and Falling.

The elastic character of the earth's crust is one of the most certain facts of observation; great areas rise and fall under the action of varying pressures. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the accumulation in pleistocene times of vast continental glaciers one or two miles in depth would exert such downward weight pressure as to cause a subsidence of the great areas affected.

This seems to be borne out by a marked and very apparent rise of land in the northeastern section of the North American continent, in comparatively recent times. H. L. Fairchild, writing in Science, states that this area, covered by the latest American ice sheet, the Labradorian glacier, stood much below its present position, relative to sea level, when the ice sheet melted off, and that a slow uplift brought the land to its present altitude. This is indicated by the presence of the remains of sea animals and plants throughout inland parts, by beach formations in parts now away from the sea and general geological considerations.

The region of this recent rise of land extends from New Jersey to Hudson strait and as far inland as Wisconsin.

COMBINE TRUTH AND HUMOR

Pithy Epitaphs on Tombstones in British Cemeteries Are Worth More Than Passing Notice.

In a search for the unusual, one would scarcely expect to come across it on a tombstone. But full justice can in some cases be done to a deceased in a single word.

There is a stone in Leamington cemetery dedicated to the memory of one J. T. Burgess, who before laying aside the trammels of this mundane sphere edited the Leamington Spa Courier. His career and end are adequately summed up in one word—"Resting."

A departed auctioneer who lived in the city of Worcester had inscribed on his memorial stone as an epitaph, "Gone." Brief, economical and retrospective. In a Sussex graveyard may be seen a stone on which are chiseled, after the name and date of death of the deceased, just two expressive words—"He was." Surely a sermon in a nutshell.

But two of the strangest as well as the briefest epitaphs are to be found on stones in Cane Hill cemetery, Belfast. On one of them, erected to the memory of a lazy fellow by one who evidently knew him well, are the words, "Asleep (as usual)." On the other, "Left Till Called For."

A certain photographer has this inscribed over his grave, "Here I lie. Taken From Life."—London Tit-Bits.

Diet for Weight Reduction.

Fuel is the main food requirement of the body. A certain amount of fuel keeps the engines of the body working normally and produces energy. The surplus of fuel derived from the food forms layers of fat. So it is evident that the matter of keeping the body weight where you wish to have it is merely a matter of arithmetic, says Popular Science Monthly.

Certain foods have an enormous fuel value in comparison with others. For instance, it would require \$9 worth of lettuce and tomato salad to furnish the amount of energy that 30 cents' worth of butter or 10 cents' worth of sugar would supply. No one would think of feeding exclusively on any of these foods, but it is easy to see that the limitation of butter and sugar and the introduction of such foods as lettuce, tomatoes, celery, carrots, spinach and fruits, all of which have low fuel value, instead of fats, milk, cream and oil, pastry and sweets, would enormously reduce the fat-forming elements in the diet and yet fill the stomach and satisfy hunger.

Childish Selfishness.

Unselfishness is one of the virtues which has to be cultivated, for we are not born unselfish. We have to be taught this virtue and of course the greatest teacher of all is love. I am inclined to think love is the only teacher. Henderson says, "To get children interested in impersonal things is to make them unavoidably unselfish. Solitary children, only sons and daughters, are, as a rule, extremely selfish, for the simple reason that their lives have been so overwhelmingly personal. The way out is through group activities on the part of the whole family through pleasures as well as through service. If life is to be permanently successful, and happiness genuine and secure, the major interest must be impersonal, must have to do with something bigger than the little self, must concern itself with the abiding and universal things."—Alice Barton Harris.

How to Remove Oil Stains.

To remove oil stains from leather and paper, etc., apply pipe-clay powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream, and leave it on for four hours. This will not injure the best colors. For boards, marble and other stones make a strong solution of carbonate of potash and water and add as much unslaked lime as it will absorb. Then stir it together and let it settle a few minutes; bottle it and cork tightly. Have some water ready to dilute it when used and scour the part with it. Don't leave the solution too long on the boards or it will draw the color out of them.

BEST GOWNS ARE STILL IN FAVOR

Conservation, Topic of the Hour, Mixed With Entertainment of Soldiers.

LAVISH USE OF ANGORA WOOL

Short-Tunics Have Parisian Sashes—Many of the New Gowns Look as If Taken From "Chu Chin Chow."

New York.—It is impossible to avoid bitter discussion on the question of entertaining our soldiers and sailors. As this struggle progresses, writes a fashion correspondent, it may be that the entire social fabric will cease to rend itself apart with personal and national arguments for and against people, in and out of power, institutions for the good of the cause, and the various phases of money expenditure that have arisen in the last year.

Anyone who goes about in various sectors of society—and by that is meant the grouping of people for all purposes, not alone gayety—begins to feel that the hate which is engendered on the battlefield has its reflection in the minds of those who are not in the struggle, except on the side-lines.

A Civil war veteran says that this pitching of women into the public arena, with its alleged bad effect on their tempers and temperaments, has nothing to do with the situation; that the Civil war engendered the same kind of personal animosities. Yet the Civil war—with all its tragedy, hate, death and sacrifice, which necessarily affected the personal lives of everyone in America more than this war has done—did not throw women together in groups of thousands.

Is it odd, therefore, in this rather malevolent turn which emotions have taken during a year of war, that the question of entertaining our soldiers should be thrown into the arena of argument?

Reason for Brilliant Costumery.

Now we come to the question of fashions. It is not possible to separate clothes from this peculiar and emphatic situation which has arisen through the conviction that the fighters must be entertained, going and coming.

Whatever the government has asked women to do in the way of clothes they have done gladly, but that does not keep them from dressing well every day and night as they pass to and from one entertainment to another.

These gowns are far from expensive in the mass. Of course, the individual who has money continues to spend it in going to her own dressmaker and paying well for excellent cloth, good fitting and perfect finish; but the average woman, even though she have money, has begun to find out all kinds of places where smart-looking clothes

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Boston Elevated Railway Co. SURFACE LINES. TIME TABLE.

Subject to change without notice

Arlington Heights to Harvard Square, 4.05, 4.35, 5.04 a.m., 10 minutes to 5.44, 5.52, 7 and 8 minutes to 6.44, 6 minutes to 8.38, 7 and 8 minutes to 9.44, 6 minutes to 10.08 p.m., 7 and 8 minutes to 11.30, 11.45, 12.00 p.m., 12.15 a.m.
SUNDAY—5.15 a.m., each 15 minutes to 7.30 a.m., each 7 and 8 minutes to 8.44, 6 minutes to 11.14, 11.22, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00 p.m., 12.15 a.m.
NIGHT SERVICE—To Adams Sq. by connection at Harvard Sq., 12.35, 1.06, 1.36, 2.36, 3.36, 4.35 a.m. Leave Adams Sq., 12.30, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.35, 4.35 a.m.
Arlington Heights to Sullivan Square via Broadway—6.27 a.m., every 20 minutes to 12.07 a.m. SUNDAY—7.07 and every 30 minutes to 10.07 a.m., every 20 minutes to 11.07, 11.37 p.m., 12.07 a.m.
Arlington Centre to Sullivan Square via Medford Hillside—5.06, 5.26, 5.45, 7 and 8 minutes to 6.06, 10 minutes to 6.56, 4.05, 7 and 8 minutes to 6.36, 10 minutes to 9.46, 9.58, 15 minutes to 11.13, 11.33, 11.53, 12.13 a.m. SUNDAYS—5.22, 5.49, 15 minutes to 9.34, 9.46 a.m., 10 minutes to 10.46, 10.58, 11.13, 11.53 p.m., 12.13 a.m.
NIGHT SERVICE—(by transfer at Winter Hill) 12.45, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30 a.m., return take Medford car, leaves Adams Sq., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30 a.m.

ELEVATED LINES. Elevated trains run between Harvard Sq. and South Station via Cambridge Subway from 5.24 a.m. to 11.51 a.m. SUNDAY—6.04 a.m. to 11.51 a.m. Sullivan Sq. and Dudley St. via the Tunnel and Atlantic Avenue from 5.24 a.m. to 11.50 night. SUNDAY—5.24 a.m. to 11.50 night. SUNDAY—5.54 a.m. to 11.50 night.

Edward Dana, Transportation Manager. July 27, 1918.

BURMESE GIRLS' EAR PLUGS

Ceremony of Boring Lobes Performed by Professionals After Consulting Fortune Teller.

All the girls here wear ear plugs. They cannot enter society without them. As a maiden approaches the age of coming out, which is usually at twelve or thirteen, her ears are bored, and the ceremony is as important to her as the first long dress is to her American sister.

The ceremony is formal, and it must be done when the stars are propitious. The family consults the fortune teller for this occasion, and a big feast is prepared. All the relatives and friends attend in their best clothes to witness the piercing. This is done by a professional earborer, who uses needles of pure gold for the rich and silver ones for the poor.

When the exact moment has arrived the girl is laid down upon a mat in the back of the room and her relatives hold her there while the earborer thrusts the golden needle through the lobe and twists it around into a ring. This he leaves in the ear. The other ear is treated likewise.

While this is going on the bands play, and after it there is a feast. It takes the ear some time to heal. When it is quite well the process of enlarging the hole begins. The needle is pulled back and forth until the sore heals.

It is then taken out and a little cylinder of finely rolled gold is pressed in. This is gradually opened from week to week, stretching the hole larger and larger—Burmah Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.

BIGGER PRIZE THAN TIGER

Natives Who Set Trap for Jungle Monarch Satisfied With Bagging Smugglers of Opium.

A singular tiger tale comes from a village in Java, where the tigers had been committing havoc for some time. One day two contraband opium smugglers, while passing through the forest saw two tigers following them. They were armed only with knives, and so they ran as fast as they could, but the tigers, as may be supposed, rapidly gained on them.

When almost overtaken they spied a tiger trap, a sort of box-like affair, and both gladly rushed in, carrying their burdens with them. The trap shut down very closely, but that pleased them mightily, as they could hear the tigers scratching and snarling on the outside. The night passed in this way, and at dawn the tigers scampered off and the smugglers essayed to do likewise, but all their efforts were unavailing. They were in a trap, sure enough.

In a few hours the setters came to have a look at the trap, and rejoiced to see it closed, thinking a tiger had been caught. Their joy was redoubled, however, when the prize proved to be the unlucky smugglers with a valuable load of opium, and the unlucky fellows were marched off to jail in triumph.

Meals and Marriage.

The length of time that a woman has been married can be told approximately by the manner in which she eats her refreshments at an afternoon party. If she excuses herself, just before the refreshments are served, and flounces out in a righteous, you-neglect-your-husband-shamefully look at the other guests, she is a bride of not more than two months.

When a woman sits nervously on the very edge of her chair and eats absent-mindedly with her eyes on the clock, she has been married at least six months, but has not yet become caloused to suffer because her husband is kept waiting for his evening meal.

After women have been married from one to thirty years they settle down to a thorough enjoyment of what the hostess' best efforts have produced in the eating line, which no vision of cross, impatient and starving husbands can dim.—Atchison Globe.

Academic Dress.

In academic dress the bachelor's gown has long, pointed sleeves, the master's has long, closed sleeves with a slit through which the forearm protrudes, and the doctor's velvet bars on long, open sleeves and velvet facings down the front. The caps are mortarboards with black silk tassels. Doctors may wear gold tassels. The hoods indicate the degrees by their size and their velvet trimmings, and show the institution granting the degree by the college colors in their exposed linings. The velvet trimmings are two inches wide on bachelors' hoods, 3½ inches wide on masters' hoods and 4½ inches wide on doctors' hoods. The doctors' hoods are also widened by panels edged with cording of the college colors.

Manners Can Be Acquired.

An English critic says that the athletic girl has no manners and has other faults. But after the brilliant showing of a little Baltimore girl lately in rescuing several children single-handed from a burning house, a rescue made possible by her practice at athletic exercises, the lack of polish more or less can be easily forgotten. Manners can always be acquired, but it demands very quick action and ability to save lives. The mistake of such critics is to lay the blame on athletics when that blame is due to entirely different causes. The old idea that gentleness went with weakness and womanliness with timidity is now exploded.—Baltimore American.

SUED ARTAXERXES FOR LIBEL

Record of Babylonian Court Shows That Xenophon Was Peeved Over Published Article.

We hasten to announce that Xenophon sued Artaxerxes for libel 5,000 years ago, alleging his good name had been damaged to the tune of 50 talents of silver by the publication of a defamatory article. The Minneapolis Tribune's reporter fell down woefully on this story, that newspaper admits, and says: "For the 'scoop' we are indebted to an Oxford professor, who got it from the records on an ancient tablet in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania."

How the records came to be abstracted from the Babylonian court files we have no opinion. We only surmise that the clerk may have been a boon companion of Artaxerxes or that the managing editor of the Babylonian, being the presiding genius over a yellow sheet, instructed his courthouse man to filch the tablet in order to beat the Tidings to the story.

Whether the defendant was a forebear of Longimanus Artaxerxes, or Mnenon Artaxerxes or Ochus Artaxerxes, the Persian kings, who reigned from the fifth to the third century before the Christian era, the tablet does not indicate, as it appears only to bear the praecipe. Nor is the identity of the complainant clear. He couldn't have been the Greek chap who wrote the "Anabasis" because that Xenophon, if the histories are correct, was born about 2,500 years after this suit was filed.

Yes, it must have been in the stone age that this bit of litigation was started. If Artaxerxes settled out of court, or Xenophon had the suit dismissed on his own account, the case was quite simple, but if it went to trial before a jury, the licensed draymen of Babylon must have had a busy week hauling evidence around. Fancy counsel for the prosecution having his henchmen move ten tons of stone to prove up on a dinky little point in the evidence!

POETS AND THEIR MESSAGE

Writer Thinks Women Would Benefit by Learning a Few Lines of Poetry Every Day.

Mothers cannot live on bread alone; it takes more than furniture to complete a home. A house may be well appointed in its every detail, but it does not truly become a home until love and beauty have entered into its makeup. Amid our daily distractions and concerns poetry goes far toward lightening the burdens and alleviating the discords. It is a daily refuge from the petty worries and an inspiration for spiritual growth.

Learn a few lines of poetry each day while you work. You will be surprised how it will brighten the day. By the light of the poet's message nothing will appear common or insignificant, but all things will be touched with finer and deeper meanings. Every heartache and regret, every hope and aspiration, you will find expressed by some one of our magic singers. All mothers are poets at heart, and in true reality belong to the great fellowship of singers who are keeping messages of beauty and love alive.—Royal Dixon in The Mother's Magazine.

Too Soon to Tell.

A certain motion picture star, who has a warm spot in his heart for children and makes a great pet of a golden-haired youngster who plays in one of his pictures, quizzes the little fellow every day about his life at home, trying to learn how closely the child, who is not yet five years old, observes what is happening. One morning recently the youngster arrived at the studio with his mother and dashed for the star's dressing room. He was fairly trembling with excitement. "Say," he exclaimed breathlessly, "the family next door to us has a new baby!" The star displayed the keenest interest. "That's fine," he enthused. "What is it, Joey, a boy or a girl?" "Aw, gee," Joey returned with a contemptuous snicker, "they don't know yet. It only came last night."

Little Russia, or Ukraine.

Little Russia, or Ukraine, is the region of the middle Dnieper valley, from the marshes of Pinsk to the cataracts below Ekaterinoslav. It was conquered in the fourteenth century by Lithuania, and was long disputed between this power, Russia and Turkey. Between 1654 and 1686 all the Ukraine east of the Dnieper, and in 1793 the portion west of the river, passed under the rule of the czars. The population is chiefly Little Russian, with a considerable number of Moldavians. The Little Russians are of the Slavonic stock, but many years ago underwent a mixture with Turkish tribes.

The Russian language belongs to the eastern branch of the Slavonic family. There are many dialects, but the predominant literary language is that of Moscow.

Lumber in the Philippines.

Approximately 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 board feet of lumber are used each year in the Philippine Islands. Of this, strange to say, a considerable amount is imported, although the amount of such imported lumber is steadily being lessened as the capacity of the Philippine mills increase. China, Japan, and Australia use yearly more than 200,000,000 board feet of American lumber, a large part of which, it is said, could be furnished by lumber companies in the Philippines if there were a sufficient number properly capitalized and equipped.

LAND OF QUAIN BELIEFS

Superstitions Rife in England's Black Country Are Among the Strangest Put on Record.

Taking into consideration the fact that it is a typical industrial area, it is strange that the Black country should be such a hotbed of superstition.

A dog howling in front of a house in the night is a sure sign of the approaching death of one of the household. The dog, however, must howl in the front and not at the back of the house. A marble rolling down the stairs means that one of the children is bound to die.

When baking was invariably done at home there was the superstition that if the top of the loaf came off in the oven death would soon overtake some member of the family.

A Black country miner is full of superstitions. If he dreams of fire or meets on going to work a cross-eyed woman or a wooden-legged man he will not descend the mine. Something is sure to happen if he does—at least, he thinks so.

The strangest of all superstitions, however, is associated with common or garden parsley. There is nothing wrong about sowing the seed and raising the herb, but it must not be transplanted. Most terrible things are bound to happen if this is done!—London Mail.

FINDING PLEASURE IN WORK

Quite Possible for Anyone to Get All Needed Amusement From Every-Day Occupation.

Of course we are entitled to it. And we should take great pains to secure the fullest measure of it. So much may be taken for granted; the important question is, when and where shall we find pleasure? Sir Walter Bagehot gave his opinion that "Business is so much more amusing than pleasure." I suppose he meant that a man who is in love with his work will get more real "fun" out of it than was ever gathered in so-called "places of amusement." Many of our pleasures do little more for us than kill time. They do not kill care, for it comes back again the next morning. He is a wise man who more and more learns to get his amusement out of the serious work he is doing. Then if he takes an occasional hour or day for sport or the "passing show," he will come back to his real task in life to find his real entertainment. The other day I heard a scrub-woman singing at her work. I prefer to think that she sang because she was having a good time. At any rate, what finer art than that of having a good time in the thing which one has to do? Immensely wiser and more profoundly philosophical than the practice of planning for the good time afterward.—George Clarke Peck.

Would Take the Job.

Into the office of the Wall Street Journal there ventured a small boy,aved by the great adventure of getting his first job. Timidly he approached an editor and explained what he wanted.

"Hm," quoth the veteran to the would-be recruit, "it's too bad, but there are no vacancies now, unless you would like to be managing editor. How about that?"

The youngster began to back away. "Oh," he gasped, "I wouldn't like that at all."

Yesterday he came back, with desperation in his eye, and marched up to the veteran. "I've changed my mind," he announced. "When do I start in?"

Nature Not to Be Thwarted.

About 200 years ago the Dutch destroyed every nutmeg tree in the Moluccas, and planted the trees in their own possessions, so that they might have a monopoly of the trade. Despite this action, however, the islands were constantly being restocked. For a long time the thing was a mystery, but finally it was solved. The doves of that region are of large size and readily swallow the seeds of the nutmeg tree. They traverse wide stretches of sea and land in a few hours, and they deposit the seeds, not only uninjured, but better suited for germination by the heat and moisture of the bird's system.

Mutual Introductions.

The man who had made his pile was at last happy. He had managed to squeeze himself into a very exclusive golf club. On his first visit he looked around for a possible partner at a game, and approached a stout gentleman, whose department suggested social standing. "Certainly, sir," replied the latter, in answer to the newcomer's invitation. Then, as they approached the first tee, he went on: "By the way, I'm a four man. What are you?" The novice was startled, but after a minute's consideration, he said: "Foreman, are ye? Well, I'm a straw 'at manufacturer."

Oxide of Iron.

Oxide of iron, explained in simplest terms, is a combination of iron and the gas, oxygen. The rust that gathers on a piece of iron exposed for a length of time to the air is a form of oxide of iron. Iron is seldom found in a pure state. The iron ores taken from mines are ferrous compounds, that is, iron combined with other elements—with oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus, etc. In the manufacture of iron from the ore, these substances have to be got rid of. If iron ore contains a high percentage of iron, it is valuable.

LOCATION OF BOX

ARLINGTON FIRE ALARM

TELEPHONES.
Central Fire Station, Broadway, 250
Combination A, No. 1007 Mass. Ave., 64-J
Hope 1, Arlington Heights, 64-M
13 Cor. Henderson and Savin St.
14 Mass. Ave. and Teel St.
15 Mass. Ave. near Trowbridge St.
16 Mass. Ave. near Everett St.
17 Mass. Ave. and Tufts St.
18 Mass. Ave. bet. Palmer & Wyman
19 Lake St., opp. D. Wyman's house.
20 North Union St., opp. Fremont.
21 Broadway cor. Gardner St.
22 Marathon St. and Waldo road.
23 Junction Broadway & Warren St.
24 Everett and Raleigh Sts.
25 Beacon Street, near Warren.
26 Central Fire Station, Broadway.
27 Medford St. and Lewis Avenue.
28 Mystic and Summer Sts.
29 Mystic St. near Fairview Ave.
30 Mystic and Old Mystic Sts.
31 Kensington Farm.
32 Pleasant St. near Lake St.
33 Pleasant St. opp. Gray.
34 Pleasant St. bet. Addison and
35 Wellington St.
36 Town Hall.
37 Russell St. cor. Russell Terrace.
38 Academy St. near Maple.
39 Mass. Ave. cor. Mill Street.
40 Jason Street near Irving.
41 Barrett and Winders Ave.
42 Jason St. and Norfolk road.
43 Mass. Ave. near Schouler Court.
44 Highland Ave. and Gloucester St.
45 Summer and Grove Sts.
46 Symmes Hospital.
47 Highland Fire Sta. 1007 Mass.
48 Ave.
49 Brattle St. near R. R. Station.
50 Mass. Ave. opp. Forrest St.
51 The Theodora, near Oakwood Ave.
52 Forest St. north of R. R. tracks.
53 Overlook road, east of Forest St.
54 Westminster Ave. cor. Westmore-
55 land Ave.
56 Junction Park and Westminster
57 Ave., Lowell and Bow Sts.
58 Park Ave. Ext. & Blossom St.
59 Park & Prospect Ave.
60 Hillside Ave. and Kennew St.
61 Florence and Hillside Ave.
62 Wollaston Ave. opp. Wachusett
63 Ave.
64 Fire Station, Park Ave., (Heights)
65 Alton St. near Oakwood Ave.
66 Elevated R. R. Car House.
67 Mass. Ave. near Hibbert St.
68 Oakland Ave. and Gray St.
69 Marycliff Academy, Robbins Rd.

SIGNALS.

2 blows twice, at 7.15, 8.30 a. m.; 12.45,
p. m. no school. At any other time depart-
ment will answer same as Box 36.
2 blows at 6.45 a. m. 1 blow noon and
two blows 6.45 p. m. test blows.
Two blows—Dismissal Signal.
Three blows, followed by two or more
rounds of box number—Second Alarm.
Four blows, calling Medford. (special
signal)
4-4-4 Fire in Medford.
Five blows, calling Somerville. (special
signal)
5-5-5 Fire in Somerville.
Eight blows—Forest Fire Signal, followed
by two rounds of Box nearest fire.
Nine blows twice, General alarm, calling
Medford and Somerville.
Ten blows—Call of Town Signal. Com-
panies report, and await order.
Twelve blows twice—Police Call.
Still Alarm. 6 blows on tower bell (only)
of each fire station.
Telephone Central Fire Station, 250,
giving exact location of fire.
WALTER H. PEIRCE, Chief.
R. W. LEBARON, Supt. of Wires.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

Number.
12 Cor. Woburn and Cottage street.
121 " Woburn street and Manley Court.
14 " Woburn and Vine Sts.
15 " Woburn and Lowell Sts.
161 " Lowell and Maple Sts.
17 " Lowell St. at P. H. Reed's.
21 " Mass. Ave. at Baptist church.
212 " Mass. Ave. and Winthrop Road.
213 " Winthrop Road & Highland Ave.
214 " High School.
215 " Bloomfield and Eustis Sts.
216 " Bloomfield St. and Highland Ave.
217 " Munroe School.
218 " Percy Road and Warren St.
219 " Mass. Ave. and Percy Road.
220 " Mass. Ave. and Pelham Road.
221 " Pelham and Elliott Roads.
222 " Warren St. and Elliott Road.
223 " Middle St. at H. W. Cotton's.
224 " Mass. Ave. and Middle St.
225 " Maple Street at H. H. Tyler's.
226 " Mass. and Locust Ave.
227 " Mass. and Independence Ave.
228 " Mass. Ave. and Curves St.
229 " Adams School.
230 " Mass. Ave. and Pleasant St.
231 " Pleasant St. at C. M. Lawrence's.
232 " Watertown St. near J. O. Norton's.
233 " Pleasant St. and Concord Ave.
234 " Mass. Ave. and Oak St.
235 " Mass. Ave. opp. East Lexington R.
236 " R. Station.
237 " Oak St. at C. E. McPhoe's.
238 " Mass. Ave. at J. P. O'Riordan's.
239 " Mass. Ave. and Charles St.
240 " Wilson and Arcadia Ave.
241 " Mass. Ave. and Sylvia St.
31 " Bedford St. at John Hinchey's.
312 " Bedford St. at Lexington Lumber.
32 " Bedford and Revere Sts.
34 " Middlesex and Boston Car Barns.
341 " Bedford St. at No. Lexington R. R.
35 " Bedford St. at C. F. Smith's.
36 " Reed and Ash Sts.
37 " Bedford St. at Warren A. Davis'.
38 " Bedford St. at Lexington Park.
4 " Mass. Ave. and Elm Ave.
41 " Clark and Forest St.
412 " Hancock School.
413 " Parker St. at Jackson Court.
42 " Mass. Ave. and Parker St.
43 " Mass. Ave. and Cedar St.
431 " Town Farm.
432 " Mass. Ave. and School St.
433 " Lincoln St. and Audubon Road.
46 " Lincoln and School Sts.
461 " Lincoln and Middle Sts. (Harding's
Corner).
462 " Carver Farm.
5 " Hancock St. near Edgewood Road.
51 " Hancock and Adams Sts.
512 " Adams and Merriam Sts.
52 " Adams and East Sts.
521 " Adams and North Sts.
53 " Lowell and East Sts.
54 " Hancock and Burlington Sts.
56 " Grove and Burlington Sts.
561 " Grove St. at Franklin D. Simond's.
562 " Burlington St. near J. O. Graham's.
6 " Mass. Ave. and Waltham St.
61 " Waltham St. opp. C. H. Wiswell's.
62 " Middle St. and Spring St.
623 " Concord Ave. at Valley Field Farm.
624 " Middle St. at Valley Field Farm.
625 " Waltham and Blossom Sts.
63 " Waltham St. and Concord Ave.
7 " Mass. Ave. opp. Merriam St.
71 " Merriam and Oakland Sts.
72 " Oakland St. opp. A. E. Locke's.
73 " Merriam and Chandler Sts.
731 " Merriam St. and Somerset Road.
732 " Hayes Ave. and Berwick Road.
734 " Merriam and York Sts.
8 " Grant and Sherman Sts.
81 " Sherman and Sheridan Sts.
82 " Jefferson Union Company.
83 " Grant and York Sts.

SIGNALS.

Second Alarm—repetition of first.
All Out—Two Blows.
Still Alarm—Two Blows Twice.
Brush Fire—13 followed by box number.
Out of Town Signal—Three Tests.
Test Signal—Two Blows at 7 A. M. One
blow at 3 P. M. and Two blows at 7 P. M.
No School Signal—333 repeated 3 times.

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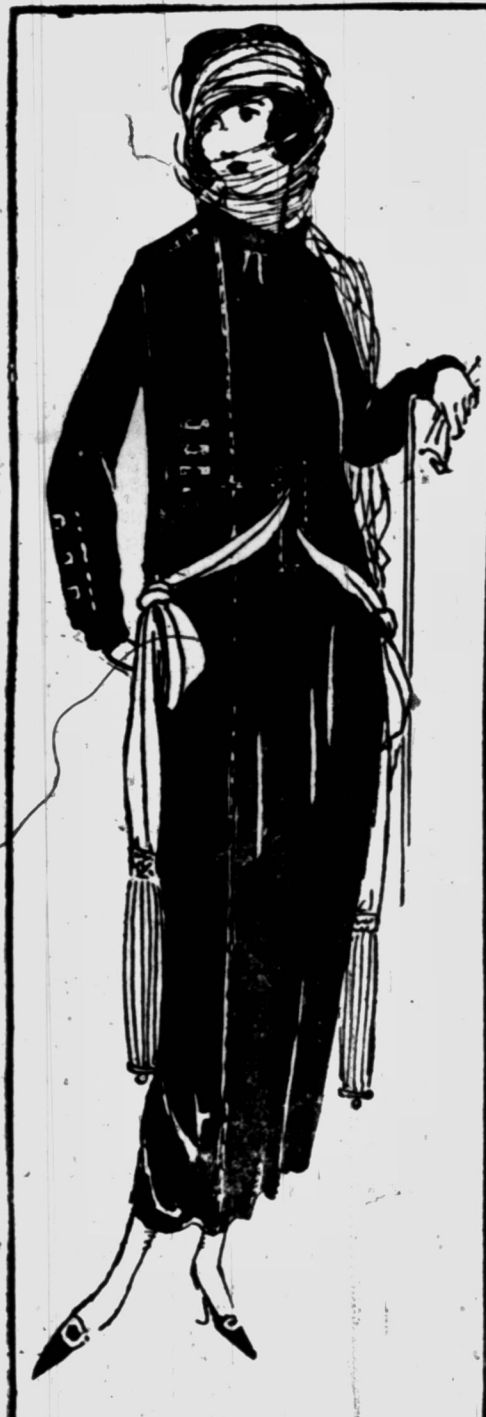
closed for the month of August.

Any business may be trans-

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bridge Phone 1707. Saug3w



Frock by Paquin, showing a tunic with a military sash. It is a part of a navy blue serge frock, and it fastens on the right shoulder. Buttons and buttonholes are of old-blue silk. The sash is of apple-green silk, and the tassels are arranged as bags.

may be bought for small prices. They are also turning out a good deal of work in their own sewing rooms, after the fashion of 25 years ago.

By the way, one of the striking phases of this war is that women boast of the cheapness of their clothes, and regale each other with the method of making old clothes into new, and the

FROCK FOR STREET.

Separate Skirt Outfit for Fall Is Easily Acquired.

Skirt Is Abundantly Supplied With Flying Panels, Five of Them Being Used.

Have you an old navy serge dress in your home? Or have you a navy satin or taffeta skirt or drop skirt that seems to be rather out of the running at present and for which you can see no immediate place in your wardrobe?

If you have either—or, better still, both—of these garments, a very smart separate skirt for fall is an easily acquired possession, as the sketch shown herewith will indicate.

This skirt is abundantly supplied with loose or flying panels, five of them being used. The underneath skirt must be narrow, one and a half yards being a good width for such a



Panel Skirt of Serge and Taffeta or Satin.

skirt, and the panels may, if desired, be finished all around with a binding of black or navy silk braid, or they may be stitched or an invisible hem used.

If desired a blouse matching either of the fabrics used in the skirt may be made to accompany this skirt, and a smart little street frock be the result.

Never have any season's style designs been so wholly friendly to the subject of alterations, and the very fact that a fabric shortage exists also contributes to this end. The tendency is to use as little wool material as possible, making up any shortage along that line by piercing out with taffeta, satin, silk poplin, etc.

Wool fabrics may be even scarcer than at this time. The wise woman will from now on put a good deal of time into solving the mysteries of designing and making her own clothes. It is an excellent wartime measure, for women must continue to be well dressed. A healthy general morale is dependent upon it.

Referring again to separate skirts, fringe of all kinds used as a trimming on smart fall and winter models helps mightily to camouflage fabric economy.

FASHION NEWS NOTES

Warm-weather dress needs and comfort are assured in the lovely negligee and breakfast jackets of white dotted swiss.

White silk sport gloves in gauntlet styles have the cuffs lined with a pleasing color of silk. Rose, green and gold colors are particularly popular.

For autumn, black opossum is a favorite fur for trimming, especially on coats of pile fabric.

Leather mantles are being launched; some are knee length, others shorter. One model is lined with suede-colored duvetyn.

Very novel are the cotton smocks with the monogram of the wearer on the left sleeve.

There is chic in a cord drawn through the purled waistline of a sweater.

A stunning brushed vicuna sweater has an alpaca collar knitted shawl fashion; its streaming side ends wind over the belt of plain vicuna.

Military Capes Worn.

Capes on military lines developed in dark blue lined with brilliant red and trimmed with gold buttons are being worn very advantageously by young women.

POPULAR CAPES AND SAILORS

Garment and Headgear Combination That Is Having Favored Call in All Sections.

This season New York has two fashions which loudly proclaim themselves: the cape in a hundred different shapes but always flowing and becoming, and the sailor hat, which may be stiff and straight as of old, or somewhat modified by just the right breadth of brim and the softness of its scarf instead of the old-fashioned stiffer ribbon band.

Everywhere we turn, says a writer in Good Housekeeping, granddaughter and grandmother alike have a cape and a sailor hat. And why not? It takes the place of a suit, and is worn over a last-year's frock, or over a winter dress remodeled to meet the needs of the summer. For the hot months it can be worn alike over the silk frock or over the cotton frock. It may be worn in town or in the country, afoot or in the motor, and it doubtless saves more wool than a jacket and skirt. It is most often of blue or beige serge and lined with satin. Sometimes it is reversible—or again, it may be of satin with the bottom edged with fringe.

In times when we are all thinking economy, the sailor hat appears as a matter of course. It is inexpensive, almost universally becoming, and is to be had now in as many shades as the rainbow boasts. There are dark models for town wear, and pink, blue and mauve types for country wear. Scroll or chenille-dotted veils are worn with them in town, and for the country they are pretty with a white-flowered veil and the sleeveless sweater or jacket.

PACKING THE CLOTHES AWAY

May Be Kept in Good Condition by Proper Folding and Use of Tissue Paper in Creases.

To fold a garment flat, smooth surface is essential. Fasten the waistband and the placket; then lay the skirt front side down on a smooth surface, such as a table or bed. Turn sides of the skirt toward the back.

Into the folds thus made lay sheets of tissue paper, sprinkle them into soft lines, pad and lay one below another until they form a bar or pad five to ten inches wide. Place this where the seam is to be folded over.

The folding of the skirt is to decrease its length, and should always be made toward the top. Place the pad directly in the crease where the top of the crease folds over onto the back. Make as few turns as possible in packing away clothes. Measure the folding of all garments to the length of trunk or chest into which they are to be packed.

After the skirt is laid into the trunk more pads of paper, preferably light tissue paper, should be placed in the sides and laid smoothly over the plaited, folded garment before another is packed on top of it, to prevent crushing.

Lay the coat with its back to the flat side of the table. Bring the front edges evenly together. If it is a double-breasted coat, fold it over and fasten. Stuff the sleeves with tissue paper. Lay creased pads of the tissue paper on the inside of the coat down each side. Put more padding in the busts.

CREATION OF PUSSY WILLOW



Simplicity combined with charm, best describes this adorable dress of soft colors and quaint patterns of blue and white pussy willow taffeta.

French Fads.

The influence of the cape is seen in many new coats. Some have capes attached to the back and nearly all have the modified kimono sleeves. Suits, on the contrary, have still the narrow shoulders and tight sleeves. A pale gray georgette dress was seen with its double tunic edged with six-inch bands of ostrich feathers.

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to go for it each week . .

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SPOT CASH, no waiting, for Old Gold,
Platinum, Silverware and Jewelry,
which is no longer useful

BIRTHDAY STONES

JANUARY
By those who in this month are born
No gem save Garnet should be worn;
They will insure your constancy,
True friendship and fidelity.

FEBRUARY
The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind—
Freedom from passion and from care
If they the Amethyst will wear.

MARCH
Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL
Those who in April date their years
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow. This stone
Emblem of innocence is known.

MAY
Who first beholds the light of day
In Spring's sweet flowery month of May
And wears an Emerald all her life
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

JUNE
Who comes with Summer to this earth
And owes to June her day of birth
With ring of Agate on her hand
Can health, wealth and peace command.

JULY
The glowing Ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
Thus will they be exempt and free
From love's doubts and anxiety.

AUGUST
Wear a Sardonyx, or for thee
No conjugal fidelity
The August born without this stone
Thy said must live unloved alone.

SEPTEMBER
A maiden born when Autumn's leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze
A Sapphire on her brow should bind,
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

OCTOBER
October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an opal on her breast,
And hope will hush the woes to rest.

NOVEMBER
Who first comes to this world below
With dull November's fog and snow
Should prize the Topaz's amber hue,
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER
If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth
Place on your head a Turquoise blue—
Success will bless you if you do.

Full value by selling to me. I pay more for diamonds, rubies, precious
and semi-precious stones than you can obtain elsewhere. Collateral
tickets bought and loaned on. Private office, business confi-
dential. Silver and gold repairing a specialty.
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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE COURT.

Middlesex, ss.
To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and
all other persons interested in the
estate of Elizabeth Collins, late of
Arlington, in said County, de-
ceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purport-
ing to be the last will and testament of
said deceased has been presented to said
Court, for Probate, by Edward F. Collins,
who prays that letters testamentary may be
issued to him, the executor therein named
as Edward Collins, without giving a surety
on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a
Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in
said County of Middlesex, on the eleventh
day of September, A. D. 1918, at 9 o'clock
in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you
have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to
give public notice thereof by publishing
this citation once in each of three suc-
cessive weeks, in the Arlington Advocate,
a newspaper published in Arlington, the
last publication to be one day, at least, be-
fore said Court, and by mailing postpaid,
or delivering a copy of this citation to all
known persons interested in the estate,
seven days days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES E. BUNCE, Esq., Es-
quire, First Judge of said Court, this first
day of August in the year one thousand nine
hundred and eighteen.
F. M. ESTY, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub-
scriber has been duly appointed administra-
tor of the estate of Catherine Buncce, late
of Lexington, in the County of Middlesex,
deceased, intestate, and has taken upon him-
self that trust by giving bond, as the law
directs. All persons having demands upon
the estate of said deceased are required to
exhibit the same, and all persons indebted
to said estate are called upon to make pay-
ment to

CHARLES E. BUNCE, Admr.

(Address)
care of T. H. Blodgett, Esq.,
24 Milk St., 6th floor,
Boston, Mass.
July 19th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub-
scriber has been duly appointed administra-
trix of the estate of Albert E. Herder, late
of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex,
deceased, intestate, and has taken upon her-
self that trust by giving bond, as the law
directs. All persons having demands upon
the estate of said deceased are required to
exhibit the same, and all persons indebted
to said estate are called upon to make pay-
ment to

MARY A. HERDER, Adm.

(Address)
8 Morton Terrace,
Milton, Mass.
August 1, 1918.

MORTGAGES' SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained
in a certain mortgage given by Eliza A. W.
Cutter to James H. Winn, dated November
4, 1912, recorded with Middlesex South
District Deeds, Book 3754, Page 51, and
duly assigned to Arthur L. Winn, Frank
W. Winn and Harry T. Winn by assignment
recorded with said Deeds, Book 4017, Page
1, and for breach of the conditions con-
tained in said mortgage, will be sold by
public auction upon the premises in Arling-
ton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on
TUESDAY, September 3, 1918, at four
o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular,
the premises described in said mortgage, as
follows:—

A certain parcel of land with the build-
ings thereon situated in said Arlington con-
taining about one third of an acre more or
less, bounded and described as follows, to
wit:—
Beginning at a point in the street named
Pleasant Street and running in a South-
easterly direction by land formerly of A. G.
Peck, measuring two hundred and forty
feet; thence turning to a Northeasterly
direction by land of said A. G. Peck, measur-
ing fifty-eight feet; thence turning and run-
ning Northeasterly by land of E. P. Stick-
ney measuring two hundred and forty feet;
thence turning and running by said Pleasant
Street fifty-eight feet to point of beginning.
Being the same premises deeded to Amos
Locke by James Russell March 9, 1820, and
recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said
County of Middlesex, Book 232, Page 325.

The sale will be made subject to any out-
standing taxes, tax titles or municipal liens
upon the premises.
A deposit of \$400. will be required of
the purchaser, balance of the purchase price
payable within ten days from the date of
this sale upon passing papers at the office
of Littlefield & Tilden, 1307 Old South
Building, Boston.

If through the fault of the purchaser, the
transaction is not completed, the deposit shall
be forfeited as liquidated damages.
August 8, 1918.

ARTHUR L. WINN,
FRANK W. WINN,
HARRY T. WINN.

Assignees and present holders of said
mortgage.

ELLERY M. PARKS

Optometrist

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SAW SOME GOOD IN GERMANS

Mark Twain Would Not Admit That
All Manhood in the Land of the
Hun Was Dead.

Probably, no other foreigner has
ever been so popular in Germany as
the American philosopher, Mark
Twain; yet Mark understood his Ger-
many, just as he understood Russia,
although of the czar's dominions he
had only the tripper's knowledge he
picked up with the shipload of pre-
Cook's tourists that he immortalized
in "Innocents Abroad."

In his "Connecticut Yankee in
King Arthur's Court," Twain wrote:

"There it was, you see. A man is
a man, at bottom. Whole ages of
abuse and oppression cannot crush
the manhood clear out of him. Who-
ever thinks it a mistake is himself
mistaken. Yes, there is plenty of
good enough material for a republic
in the most degraded people that ever
existed—even the Russians; plenty of
manhood in them—even the Germans
—if one could but force it out of its
timid and suspicious privacy; to over-
throw and trample in the mud any
throne that ever was set up and any
nobility that ever supported it. We
should see certain things yet, let us
hope and believe. First, a modified
monarchy, till Arthur's days were
done, then the destruction of the
throne, nobility abolished, every mem-
ber of it bound out to some useful
trade, universal suffrage instituted,
and the whole government placed in
the hands of men and women of the
nation, there to remain. Yes, there
was no occasion to give up my dream
yet a while."

COAL PYRITE IN EXPLOSIVES

Iowa Geologists Investigate Coal Fields
for Needed Mineral, With
Excellent Results.

An investigation of pyrite, an essen-
tial material in the manufacture of
high explosives, is being made in the
coal fields of Iowa under the direction
of Dean George F. Kay of the Uni-
versity of Iowa, who is director of the
Iowa geological survey. High explo-
sives are made with the aid of sul-
phuric acid, which in turn is made
chiefly by roasting pyrite, popularly
known as "fool's gold." Hence the
mineral is in great demand.

For many years pyrite for acid pro-
duction has been imported from Spain,
states Doctor Kay. But in order to save
the ships for more urgent uses, the
shipping board has sharply reduced the
import of pyrite. The domestic produc-
tion of the mineral must then be un-
usually large, he declares.

New York, Virginia, Georgia, South
Carolina and Alabama have pyrite
mines, and Illinois and several other
states are producing a small tonnage
from coal mines. Many hundred thou-
sand tons are quickly available from
coal mines, says the state geologist, if
the government's explosive program re-
quires it.

The method of preparing coal pyrite
for shipment to acid plants is simple
and cheap. The "sulphur balls" must
be separated from adhering coal, and
be crushed, washed and screened into
lump and fine sizes. Coal miners are
willing to load pyrite, and the opera-
tors to hoist and ship it, if war indus-
tries demand it.

Just One More Question.

"Do you happen to be going far, sir?"
said the inquisitive traveler to the man
in the corner, after having reduced ev-
eryone else in the compartment to si-
lent frenzy.

"Oh, no, only to Scotland," replied
the other, sarcastically. "I am a com-
mercial traveler. My age is forty-six.
I am married. My name is Thomas
Brown. I have a son of nineteen. He
is in the Blankshire Buffs. My father
died last July. He was on the stock
exchange. My mother is still living.
I have a niece with red hair. Our char-
lady's name is Jane Briggs. Is there
anything else?"

The inquisitive man hesitated.
"What oil do you use for your
tongue?" he inquired slowly.—London
Times.

An Awful Disease.

A friend of mine in one of the camps
is a corporal. The occupants of the
barracks across the road had been in
quarantine for measles. Occasionally
one of the men was moved to the hos-
pital. My friend was stricken with a
severe case of tonsillitis and one morn-
ing the ambulance stopped to take him
to the base hospital.

As he entered the ambulance one
soldier said, "Has he got the
measles?"

A second one, "No, he's a corporal."
The first one answered with a groan,
"Good Lord, that just as bad!"—Chi-
cago Tribune.

Verbal.

"It was a quiet Fourth."

"Decidedly."

"I don't think I heard a single explo-

sion all day."

"I heard one."

"Cannon cracker?"

"No. I passed a motorist who had

just had a breakdown. He was ad-

addressing a few remarks to his car."—

Birmingham Age-Herald.

Hash.

War has not changed the American
darkey. A dusky cook of an American
regiment now in France was being
quizzed by an officer about the cleanli-
ness of that free-for-all army product
known as hash.

"How do you make your hash?" duti-

fully inquired the officer.

"We don't make it, boss," was the
answer. "It just accumulates."

ARLINGTON LOCALS.

Continued from page 1.

trees in Town Treasurer Myron Taylor's yard was broken off and fell across the path leading into the Robbins estate from the Maple street entrance. A tree at the junction of Paul Revere road and Appleton street was blown down.

—Mrs. Thomas O. D. Urquhart is at Bar Harbor for a few weeks.

—Mrs. Edwin P. Bryant is registered at Pine Grove Inn, Norton, Mass.

—Harvey Rice, returned this week from a vacation passed in Ashpoint, Maine.

—Lieut. Daniel M. Hooley of the Police Department is on a two weeks' vacation.

—Miss Irene Moors is taking a course in nursing at Symmes Arlington hospital.

—Patrolman Belyea has been granted two weeks' leave of absence and will pass his vacation in Me.

—The police had little trouble with fruit thieves last Sunday. It was rainy, raw and disagreeably chilly.

—Mr. Daniel Haley, who holds an important place in Arlington post office, is spending a vacation in Me.

—Miss Marion Robinson is having a vacation from her duties as clerk in the office of Frank Y. Wellington, the insurance agent.

—The fire alarm from box 71, at 4.55, Sunday afternoon was pulled in by a boy who ran away after pulling the box. There was no fire.

—Mr. Arthur J. Wellington has joined his family at Kennebunkport, Me., where he will be for the remainder of the summer.

—Thomas H. Carens of 28 Trowbridge street has enlisted as a field clerk in the United States Army and has been sent to Camp Devens.

—Capt. A. Heath Onthank who is now stationed at Camp Devens, has been assigned to command and organize the 35th Machine Gun Battalion.

—Miss Edith Whittemore, the assistant at Robbins Memorial Library, is having her four weeks vacation from duty. She is at Kennebunk Beach, Me.

—Mrs. Alfred E. Myers, who has sold her house on Lombard road, has taken an apartment on Garfield street, in Cambridge and will move into it the first of September.

—Mrs. G. Arthur Swan is passing the remainder of the summer with her husband's niece, Mrs. Wood, (born Beulah Field) at the latter's summer home at Wonalancet, N. H.

—Letter Carrier James J. Keenan and Dennis Noonan are taking their well earned vacations. Their substitutes are Herbert Collins for the former and Elmer Hokanson for the latter.

—A cable from Lieut. Edward A. Mead, 47th U. S. Infantry, son of ex-selectman, Frederick S. Mead, has arrived, stating that he is in a hospital recovering from a wound received during the recent fighting in France.

—Mrs. Charles F. Atwood and three sons have been at Prouts Neck, for nearly the entire summer, but has now returned to the Atwoods home on Mass. avenue. The doctor was able to pass the week-ends with his family.

—Miss Isabelle Gratto is spending her vacation in the family of her sister, who is the wife of Rev. Ralph Rowse, at Swansey, N. H. During her absence Miss Charlotte Holbrook is substituting in the office of Miss Gratto's father, Mr. William Gratto, Inspector of Buildings.

—The Rev. George R. Stair, D. D., the eloquent pastor of the Dudley St. Baptist church, Boston, will be the preacher, next Sunday morning, at the First Baptist church, Dudley Street Church is one of the largest in Boston. Dr. Stair is widely known as a stirring preacher.

—Lieut. David Buttrick spent the week-end with his parents, the David Buttricks of Swan street. Lieut. Buttrick is now stationed in Baltimore where he has charge of one of the Government warehouses and piers and has seventy men under him in the warehouse and seventeen on the pier.

—Mrs. J. A. Chambers, formerly of Windemere Park and now living on Riverside Drive New York City, has been visiting friends in Arlington. Her daughter Dolly Chambers Calder, who is well remembered here among the younger set is at present working for the Red Cross canteen dept. in France.

—Miss Mary Wellington has been a recent guest of Mrs. Emma L. Sprague, at the latter's home on Mass. avenue. Miss Wellington is a former resident of Arlington and her parents lived in the house next to Dr. C. F. Atwood's residence on Mass. avenue, now the property of Mr. George A. Teel.

—Miss Harriett F. Holt, who has been a teacher in the Wheeler Preparatory School in South Stonington, has resigned to accept a more lucrative position as teacher in the High school at Braintree, Mass. Miss Holt has been attending the Harvard Summer school, where she has been taking a course in history.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Bunker and three children, Amy, Louise, and Dorothy Bunker, of Northampton, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Bunker's mother, Mrs. Ira Russell, of Mass. avenue. Mr. Bunker made the Advocate a call on Saturday. He finds Arlington much changed since he resided here, which is some fourteen years ago, and although still a subscriber to the Advocate he says he finds very few familiar names among the many persons that report the doings of our townspeople, which makes him realize that the town is growing. Mr. Bunker takes an active interest in politics in his home city. Last year he was chairman of the Democratic Committee.

—The primary department of the First Baptist Sunday school is having most interesting lessons through the summer. The superintendent, Mrs. Charles F. Atwood, is conducting a series of special patriotic lessons that are proving of interest to the large number who attend. Any children, up to ten years of age, will be welcomed to this Sunday morning class, which is held at 9.45.

—Post 36 meets next Thursday evening. The session last week was a short one. The adjutant was "away down east" and the quartermaster also absent, so little business could be transacted.

—The Scouts of Troop 1, are earning their laurels in selling Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Curtis Forbes and Donald Jones have recently received Achievement medals, for selling to twenty-five or more persons. Ralph Hardy has received an Ace medal for selling more than \$250, while Richard Bird has an Ace medal and one Palm for selling \$350. Other Scouts are coming right along.

—A welcome relief from the oppressive hot spell of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, came in the early evening of the latter day. The wind suddenly changed at about 5.45, bringing with it rain and some lightning and thunder. The storm cleared the atmosphere and Thursday morning the air was delightfully cool, the thermometer having dropped many degrees in the night.

—Mrs. Johanna Giurich, wife of Antonio Giurich of 20 Grove St. pl., died Wednesday morning at the Holy Ghost Hospital, Cambridge, after a long illness. Mrs. Giurich lived in this town for 29 years. She was a native of Austria and 72 years old. Besides a husband she leaves a daughter, Mrs. George Billafer, of this town. The funeral was held Friday morning and a high mass of requiem was celebrated in St. James Church, Arlington Heights, at 9 o'clock.

—A congenial party of Arlington friends are to pass the next two weeks at Ashpoint, Me. It will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Cousens of Draper avenue, who are leaving on Saturday by train; Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Metcalf, who will be the guests in the E. E. Smith's automobile and will also leave Saturday; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Rice and their daughter Eudora, who will go down with Mr. and Mrs. Benj. O. Thatcher and daughter Madeline on Sunday morning, making the trip in the Thatcher's car.

—Our genial townsman, Frank Y. Wellington, had a birthday on Tuesday and he was not ashamed to let his friends know it. In fact he treated those who share with him the hospitalities at 105 Pleasant St., three times a day, with a spread of ice cream and a regular birthday cake. The cold tonics, that surrounded a bowl filled with ice, made the occasion of toast upon toast, until Frank was made to realize that a really fine fellow he is and how fortunate it is to be counted sixty years young, instead of sixty years old.

—There have been several changes in the time of receiving and the leaving of the mail since the change in train service and for the convenience of our readers we give the following information, which has been supplied by one of our courteous clerks in the local Post Office. Trains on which mail arrives are as follows: 6.58 a. m., 12.04 noon, 2.13, 6.12 p. m. One half hour is needed to prepare the mail for distribution. The mails depart on the following trains: 8.40, 11.27 a. m., and 1 p. m. all by electric, 4 o'clock, 6.12 and 8.58 p. m.

—Miss Marion Buttrick, who is in charge of Arlington's Food Center, reports that there are not as many who have availed themselves of the food center thus far in August, as was the case during July. But this is naturally to be expected as more people are absent from town during this month than any other. Miss Buttrick expects to be especially busy next week in giving out the sugar cards and has prepared herself for her work by securing an assistant, who will be Miss Margaret Burns. Registration begins next Monday and will close the following week, Aug. 24th. The cottage will be open from 9 to 12 noon; 1 to 6; 7 to 9 p. m. Don't forget to call there for your sugar card.

—Miss Dorothy E. Dawes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Dawes of 34 Jason street, who is a graduate of the Copp's hospital in Cambridge has joined the Army Corps of Nurses and is now in New York waiting orders. We believe Miss Dawes is the first nurse to go from Arlington to service overseas. She is a graduate of Arlington High school, and has been active in the First Universalist church. Miss Dawes has been professionally engaged in many homes in Arlington as well as elsewhere and her pleasing personality has made for her many friends who will wish her Godspeed and good luck in her mission of mercy among the sick and wounded on the other side.

—The funeral of Daniel J. Chisholm, who was killed while adjusting electric wires on Bedford St., Lexington, the morning after the fearful storm of Wednesday, Aug. 7th, was held Saturday morning from his late home 62 Beacon street. It was followed by solemn high mass of requiem at St. Agnes church and was largely attended. Assisting at the services was Bishop John McDonald, bishop of New Brunswick, who had been a close friend of two deceased brothers of Mr. Chisholm, both of whom were priests. The bishop also conducted the committal service at the grave. The sudden and tragic death of Mr. Chisholm has cast a gloom over the family and friends and is particularly sad at this time as the only son of the family, Angus J., is now in France. Before joining the army Private Chisholm was a student at Holy Cross college where he had been a student for two years. Besides this

son and a widow, the deceased is survived by three daughters, Misses Margaret, Annie and Mary Chisholm. The bearers at the funeral were Messrs Colin Chisholm, John W. McTigue, James Golden and John Regan.

—Miss Louise A. Bateman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bateman of 33 Robbins road, has been appointed a reconstruction aid in the medical department of the United States army and has been assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General hospital, Tacoma Park, Washington, D. C., until further orders. Miss Bateman has been in Washington this winter teaching aesthetic dancing but has taken a course this summer in the present work in which she is now engaged. She is in hopes to be sent overseas. This has been a most trying week in the hospital in Tacoma, for the thermometer has registered 116 in the wards even with the electric fans going. There are now two thousand wounded being cared for.

—Monday evening, in the Board of Trade building on Court street, the members of the committee in charge of the annual Traders' Day outing had a joint meeting with the gentlemen comprising the Winchester committee. The purpose was to go over accounts and ascertain how the affair panned out financially. On "balancing the books," it was found a balance of \$2.80 stood to the credit of the joint committee. The evening was spent in an informal discussion of the advantages to a town, and more directly to traders, of a Board of Trade, the Winchester people being interested in the idea of organizing a board in that town. Refreshments in the shape of ice cream and cake from N. J. Hardy's establishment was enjoyed before the members closed their joint meeting.

—Town Clerk Thomas J. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson went over to New York the latter part of last week to see Mr. Robinson's son, 2nd Lt. William E. Robinson, who was then at Camp Merritt N. J. 2nd Lieut. Robinson was at the camp waiting further orders. He is a member Camp Pike replacement regiment and is in command of two hundred and fifty men in Company B. 2nd Lieut. Robinson enlisted the 3rd of November in Company C 5th regiment. He went to Charlotte, N. C., for training. He made the regular officers' training school at Chattanooga, where he received his commission and was sent to Atlanta, Ga. From there he went to Little Rock, Ark. A week ago he received his sailing orders. Lieut. Robinson is the youngest man in the company and has shown remarkable adaptability for his work. We wish him success in his new responsibility.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Edward W. Taylor announces his candidacy for the House of Representatives from the 28th Middlesex District, which is made up of Belmont and Lexington. Mr. Jay R. Benton, of Belmont, has been the representative for the past two years and now it is Lexington's turn to supply a candidate. Mr. Taylor is a young man with a wide experience in public affairs in the business world. He is a member of the firm of George W. Taylor & Son, Insurance, of Boston. He has served the town of Lexington as selectman from 1913 to 1917, and was the chairman for the last two years of his term of office. He is at present chief of the Lexington Fire Department. He has many friends, not only in Lexington but Belmont, and is not likely to meet any opposition in either town. Mr. Taylor was born in Lexington and attended school here. He is a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1904.

COPLEY THEATRE.

More summer merriment is announced for the coming week at the Copley Theatre. "A Pair of Sixes" is the play chosen. Written by Edward Peple, well known as the author of a number of stage success in recent years, it offers a plot, a series of incidents and a group of characters that provide laughter and still more laughter from the beginning of the first act until the end of the last act.

The plot of "A Pair of Sixes" centres around the amusing personalities and actions of two London business men. They are engaged in the making of a popular pill, and each claims that he is solely responsible for the eagerness with which the public are anxious to purchase it. They quarrel over which of them shall have the services of their stenographer; they quarrel over many details of their business; and at every moment they provide laughter for the audience.

AFTER THE HURRICANE.

Even though it has been reported a week since this town was visited by the hurricane that uprooted trees, damaged buildings, destroyed crops and fruit trees and resulted in the death of a man, there are still many traces visible of the great gale. Many of the large trees that were uprooted still lie where they fell, but all the streets have been cleared of the damaged trees and wires. Persons passing through the town in automobiles or street cars are amazed at the havoc wrought by the storm.

The street railway, electric light, telephone and fire alarm services were badly crippled by the storm, and it was not until this week that all repairs had been completed. The block signal system on the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway was out of commission from the time of the storm until last Monday morning, and the cars had to be operated under special orders.

Reports of the damage done by the storm keep coming in, and it would be almost impossible to enumerate all the places that suffered

from it. The Lexington Cemetery suffered much from the hurricane, for here many of the large shade trees were either uprooted or broken off by the wind. The long row of pines on the back edge of the cemetery, next to the railroad track, were ruined.

An unusual feature of the storm was the fact that some portions of the town, very near those much damaged, were done, escaped with no damage at all. The large tree uprooted in front of the residence of Frederick D. Huntington, on Mass. avenue, corner of Maple street, East Lexington, took part of the front piazza with it.

Lexington Tax Rate \$25 Per \$1,000.

The Lexington Board of Assessors announced the tax rate for 1918 last Monday afternoon at \$25. on each \$1,000. This is the highest tax rate the town has ever had, and is due in a large measure to the record town grant of \$243,943.50 which is \$17,026.42 bigger than the 1917 appropriation. The large payers are satisfied with this rate, however, as they had looked for an even higher rate. A return of nearly \$9,000 more in income taxes on the intangible property from the state helped to offset the large town grant.

The total valuation of the town is \$8,512,637, an increase of \$38,454, over last year. Real estate, valued at \$7,518,199, gained \$52,327 in value, and tangible personal property, now worth \$999,438, lost in value \$13,873.

During the war the boys in the service will not be assessed for poll. There are 703 property polls in Lexington, and 1,012 single polls, making a total of 1,715 assessed polls. The state tax is \$22,110, same as last year; county tax, \$10, 957.22, an increase of \$845.32; highway tax, \$1,781.51, an increase of \$219.73; Metropolitan sewer tax, \$5,946, an increase \$328.39; Metropolitan water tax, \$9,398.37, an increase of \$40.46, and fire prevention tax, \$77.92, a decrease of \$11.75.

FATALLY INJURED.

The residents of Lexington were shocked and deeply grieved to learn last Friday morning of the death of Miss Annie M. Kearney, for many years a resident of this town, who died early in the morning following a strange accident in which she figured on the evening before.

Miss Kearney was found in the gutter on Bedford street, shortly after 8.30 in the evening of Aug. 8, by conductor Frank C. Kerrigan and motorman George A. Simonds of a Middlesex and Boston Street Railway trolley passing northward bound. The injured woman was unable to tell what happened and wanted to know what struck her. She was taken to her home at No. 3 Elm avenue, where she has been the housekeeper for Town Clerk Charles W. Swan for many years. Dr. Fred S. Piper attended her and found she had been badly lacerated about the legs and arms and her back was injured. Miss Kearney grew very ill as the night wore on and passed away about 2.30 the next morning.

Her body was viewed by Medical Examiner Dr. Vernon C. Stewart of Woburn, who said that she died of a fractured skull, there being a slight mark to show that she may have struck on her head. John Tobin, Jr., of 12 Bedford street and others saw two automobiles racing up Bedford street, a short time before Miss Kearney was found, and it is believed that one of these machine hit her as she was crossing Bedford street, at Elm avenue, and dragged her 20 feet, along Bedford street. The police are investigating the case, but as no one witnessed the accident, they have but little to work on.

The funeral was held Saturday morning in her late residence, and a high mass of requiem was celebrated in St. Bridget's Church, by the pastor, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Edward F. Healey. The body was shipped to Cleveland, Ohio, for burial.

LEXINGTON LOCALS.

...The draft board for State Division 31, which is made up of Lexington, Belmont and Watertown, entrained three men for special training Thursday. Two Watertown men were sent to Syracuse University, N. Y., under call No. 945, and under call No. 949, another Watertown man was sent to the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y. This division's Camp Devens quota consists of four draftees. Two Watertown men, one Belmont man and a Lexington man are included. The Lexington man is Walter H. Wilson of 27 Pleasant street, East Lexington. They will be entrained during the five day period beginning Aug. 26, under call No. 1129.

...Three events were played at the Lexington Golf Club links in North Lexington last Saturday afternoon. The big event was the fifth round of the season's trophy tournament, a full handicap medal play, which was won by William L. Smith with 72 net score.

In the playoff for the second net prize of the open tournament at the Winchester Country Club on July 18, H. E. Stanwood of the Alhambra Golf Club of West Newton defeated Arthur R. Henderson of the Lexington Golf Club, 1 up, in 18 holes. Three matches in the first round of the season's trophy tournament were also played during the afternoon.

...After an illness of several years, Mrs. Frances N. Bowker, mother of Mrs. John M. Wilson, died in Brookline, Aug. 6, aged 85 years. A service was held Thursday, Aug. 8, at the home of her daughter, 63 Hancock street, conducted by Rev. John M. Wilson. The burial was in Charlestown, N. H., Friday, Aug. 9, and the body was accompanied to its last resting place in the family lot by Mrs. Wilson, her sister, Mrs. Annie Sherwood, and Rev. Mr. Wilson. Mrs. Bowker leaves three daughters. Her only son, Chas. Bowker, Harvard, 1899, who was prominent in the manufac-

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Aug 18w

REGENT THEATRE ARLINGTON

TO-DAY and SATURDAY
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
"Dolly Does Her Bit"
MACK SENNETT COMEDY
"His Smothered Love"

O. HENRY STORY
"Sisters of the Golden Circle"

ALLIES' OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW
Monday 19—August—20 Tuesday

MARY PICKFORD
"How Could You, Jean"
BILLIE RHODES COMEDY
WOLFEVILLE STORY
"The Dismissal of Silver Phil"
Screen Telegram.

Wednesday 21—Aug.—22 Thursday
DOUBLE FEATURE BILL
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
"The Bravest Way"
Screen Telegram.

DOROTHY DALTON
"Kaiser's Shadow"
Cartoon

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John E. Darling to Samuel L. Terhune, Jr., dated May 5, 1913, recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds, Book 3783, Page 374, which mortgage has been duly assigned and is now held by B. Farnham Smith, for breach of the condition of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be hereinafter described, on **TUESDAY, the tenth day of September, 1918**, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, and therein described substantially as follows:—

A certain parcel of land situated in Arlington, being the lot numbered Two Hundred and Six (206) on a plan entitled, "House Lots, Square Park Arlington, Mass.," dated April 1910, H. S. Adams, C. E., dated with Middlesex So. District Deeds, book of described as shown on said plan, namely:—Southeasterly by Amsten Street on said plan, forty-seven and fourteen one hundredths on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; Northwesterly by lot No. 198 on said plan, forty-seven and fourteen one hundredths on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; containing according to said plan, forty-seven hundred and fourteen (4714) square feet, or however otherwise bounded, measured free of restrictions of record, is made subject to the mortgage of \$3600, held by the Cambridge Savings Bank of Cambridge, Mass., to a first mortgagee, conveyed to me by William A. Muller, et al., by deed dated October 11, 1912, recorded with said Middlesex book 3732, page 433.

Said premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes, deeds or other municipal assessments, if any such there be, \$300, will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

B. FARNHAM SMITH,
Assignee of said mortgage.
17Aug3w